

5           **Phenylenediamine Urotensin-II Receptor Antagonists and CCR-9 Antagonists**

**FIELD OF THE INVENTION**

          The present invention relates to urotensin II receptor antagonists, pharmaceutical  
10   compositions containing them and their use.

**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

          The integrated control of cardiovascular homeostasis is achieved through a  
combination of both direct neuronal control and systemic neurohormonal activation. Although  
15   the resultant release of both contractile and relaxant factors is normally under stringent  
regulation, an aberration in this *status quo* can result in cardiohemodynamic dysfunction with  
pathological consequences.

          The principal mammalian vasoactive factors that comprise this neurohumoral axis are  
angiotensin-II, endothelin-1, and norepinephrine, all of which function via an interaction with  
20   specific G-protein coupled receptors (GPCR). Urotensin-II, represents an important member  
of this neurohumoral axis.

          In the fish, this peptide has significant hemodynamic and endocrine actions in diverse  
end-organ systems and tissues:

- both vascular and non-vascular (smooth muscle contraction) including smooth muscle  
25   preparations from the gastrointestinal tract and genitourinary tract. Both pressor and  
depressor activity has been described upon systemic administration of exogenous peptide.
- osmoregulation effects which include the modulation of transepithelial ion ( $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{Cl}^-$ )  
transport.

Although a diuretic effect has been described, such an effect is postulated to be secondary to

5 direct renovascular effects (elevated GFR); urotensin-II influences prolactic secretion and exhibits a lipolytic effect in fish (activating triacylglycerol lipase resulting in the mobilization of non-esterified free fatty acids) (Person, *et al. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. (U.S.A.)* 1980, 77, 5021; Conlon, *et al. J. Exp. Zool.* 1996, 275, 226); human Urotensin-II has been found to be an extremely potent and efficacious vasoconstrictor; exhibited sustained contractile activity that  
10 was extremely resistant to wash out; and had detrimental effects on cardiac performance (myocardial contractility). Human Urotensin-II was assessed for contractile activity in the rat-isolated aorta and was shown to be a very potent contractile agonist. Based on the *in vitro* pharmacology and *in vivo* hemodynamic profile of human Urotensin-II, it plays a pathological role in cardiovascular diseases characterized by excessive or abnormal vasoconstriction and  
15 myocardial dysfunction. (Ames *et al. Nature* 1990, 401, 282.)

Compounds that antagonize the Urotensin-II receptor may be useful in the treatment of congestive heart failure, stroke, ischemic heart disease, (angina, myocardial ischemia), cardiac arrhythmia, hypertension (essential and pulmonary), COPD, fibrosis (e.g. pulmonary fibrosis), restenosis, atherosclerosis, dyslipidemia, asthma, neurogenic inflammation and  
20 metabolic vasculopathies all of which are characterized by abnormal vasoconstriction and/or myocardial dysfunction. Urotensin antagonists may provide end organ protection in hypersensitive cohorts in addition to lowering blood pressure.

Since Urotensin-II and GPR 14 are both expressed within the mammalian CNS (Ames *et al. Nature* 1999, 401, 282), they also may be useful in the treatment of addiction,  
25 schizophrenia, cognitive disorders/Alzheimers disease, impulsivity, anxiety, stress, depression, pain, migraine, neuromuscular function, Parkinsons, movement disorders, sleep-wake cycle, and incentive motivation.

5           Functional Urotensin-II receptors are expressed in rhabdomyosarcomas cell lines and therefore may have oncological indications. Urotensin may also be implicated in various metabolic diseases such as diabetes and in various gastrointestinal disorders, bone, cartilage, and joint disorders (e.g., arthritis and osteoporosis); and genito-urinary disorders. Therefore, these compounds may be useful for the prevention (treatment) of gastric reflux, gastric  
10   motility and ulcers, arthritis, osteoporosis and urinary incontinence.

          CCR-9, a seven transmembrane, G-protein-coupled chemokine receptor was recently identified as the physiologic receptor for CCL25/thymus-expressed Chemokine (TECK). CCR-9 is mainly expressed in thymocytes and T lymphocytes from the small intestine and colon. CCL25/TECK is predominantly expressed in the thymus and small intestine. Studies  
15   have shown that CCR-9 mediates chemotaxis in response to CCL25/TECK is likely to play an important role in regulating the trafficking of developing T cells within the thymus and be critical for the development, homeostasis, and/or function of mucosal T lymphocytes.

          It has been shown that CCR-9+ lymphocytes were markedly elevated in peripheral blood lymphocytes in patients with small bowel Crohn's or celiac disease. TECK expression is  
20   altered in an inflamed small bowel, being intensely expressed in a patchy distribution in crypt epithelial cells in proximity to lymphocytic infiltrates. Neutralization of TECK inhibits homing of CD8+ T cells to the IEL (intraepithelial lymphocyte) compartment. This directly demonstrates that CCL25 and CCR-9 function in recruiting effector lymphocytes to the small intestinal epithelium following their activation in gut-associated lymphoid tissue (GALT).

25           Targeting CCL25/TECK and/or CCR-9 may provide a way to selectively modulate small-intestinal immune responses as suggested by the fact that activated CCR-9(+) CD8alpha(+) lymphocytes selectively localized to the small-intestinal mucosa, and in vivo

5 neutralization of CCL25/TECK reduced the ability of these cells to populate the small-intestinal epithelium. These results demonstrate an important role for chemokines in the localization of T lymphocytes to the small-intestinal mucosa. (Svensson et al., J. Clin. Invest., 2002, 110:1113-21)

CCR-9 receptor expression on human eosinophils from peripheral blood and  
10 bronchoalveolar lavage fluid after setmental antigen challenge was reported recently (Liu et al, J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2003 Sep;112(3):556-62). CCR-9 was also found to selectively express on T-ALL CD4+ T cells and moderately express on T-CLL CDR+ T cells. CCL25/TECK selectively induced T-ALL CD4+ T cell chamotaxis and adhesion (Qiuping et al., Cancer Res. 2003 Oct 1;63(19):6469-77. Annels et al., Blood. 2003 Dec 4 [Epub ahead  
15 of print]). A recent study also demonstrates an increase in the expression of CCR-9 on peripheral blood gammadelta T cells in individuals having HIV-1 infection (Poles et al., J Virol. 2003 Oct; 77(19):10456-67).

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

20 In one aspect this invention provides for compounds and pharmaceutical compositions containing them.

In a second aspect, this invention provides for the use of these compounds as antagonists of urotensin II, and as inhibitors of urotensin II.

In another aspect, this invention provides for the use of these compounds for treating  
25 conditions associated with urotensin II imbalance.

In yet another aspect, this invention provides for the use of these compounds for the treatment of congestive heart failure, stroke, ischemic heart disease (angina, myocardial

5 ischemia), cardiac arrhythmia, hypertension (essential and pulmonary), renal disease (acute and chronic renal failure/end stage renal disease) along with peripheral vascular disease (male erectile dysfunction, diabetic retinopathy, intermittent claudication/ischemic limb disease) and ischemic/hemorrhage stroke, COPD, restenosis, asthma, neurogenic inflammation, migraine, metabolic vasculopathies, bone/cartilage/joint disease, arthritis and other inflammatory  
10 diseases, fibrosis (e.g. pulmonary fibrosis), sepsis atherosclerosis, dyslipidemia, addiction, schizophrenia, cognitive disorders/Alzheimers disease, impulsivity, anxiety, stress, depression, parkinsons, movement disorders, sleep-wake cycle, incentive motivation, pain, neuromuscular function, diabetes, gastric reflux, gastric motility disorders, ulcers and genitourinary diseases.

The urotensin antagonist may be administered alone or in conjunction with one or  
15 more other therapeutic agents, said agents being selected from the group consisting of endothelin receptor antagonists, angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors, A-II receptor antagonists, vasopeptidase inhibitors, diuretics, digoxin, and dual non-selective  $\beta$ -adrenoceptor and  $\alpha_1$ -adrenoceptor antagonists.

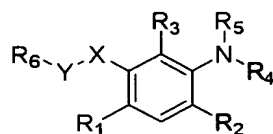
In yet another aspect, the present invention provides compounds that are CCR-9  
20 antagonists, the use of these compounds as CCR-9 antagonists and the treatment of conditions associated with CCR-9 such as Crohn's disease, celiac disease and other forms of intestinal inflammation.

Other aspects and advantages of the present invention are described further in the following detailed description of the preferred embodiments thereof.

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**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention provides for compounds of Formula (I):



10

Formula (I)

wherein:

R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>3</sub> are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, CN, CF<sub>3</sub>, arene sulfonyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkanesulfonyl, C<sub>1-6</sub> alkanecarbonyl, CONR<sub>7</sub>R<sub>8</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>R<sub>9</sub>;

15

X is N, CH<sub>2</sub>, or O;

Y is selected from the group consisting of SO<sub>2</sub>, CO, CH<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>2</sub>CO, NHCO, OCO and NHSO<sub>2</sub>;

R<sub>4</sub> is selected from the group consisting of C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, and heteroaryl;

20

R<sub>5</sub> is the same as R<sub>1</sub> or Z-NR<sub>7</sub>R<sub>8</sub> or R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub> taken with N can form a 5 or 6 membered ring;

Z is (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub> where n is 0-6;

R<sub>6</sub> is selected from the group consisting of aryl, heteroaryl and ZNR<sub>7</sub>R<sub>8</sub>;

R<sub>7</sub> and R<sub>8</sub> are independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, lower alkyl, aryl, and aralkyl or together with N form a pyrrolidine, piperazine, piperidine or morpholine ring;

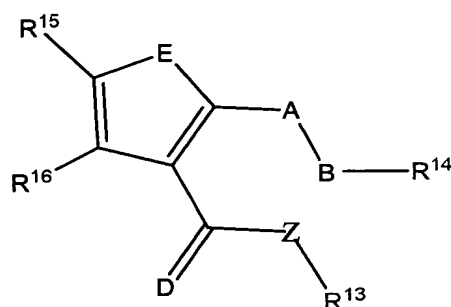
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and

5  $R_9$  is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen,  $c_{1-6}$  alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Preferably  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$  and  $R_3$  are each methyl or  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are methyl and  $R_3$  is hydrogen;  $X$  is N,  $Y$  is  $SO_2$  and  $R_1$  is 3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxybenzene.

In another embodiment, the CCR-9 antagonist compounds of the present invention  
10 have the general formula:



(II)

15 where  $E$  is  $NR^{11}$ , O, S,  $CR^{11}=CR^{12}$ , or  $CR^{11}=N$ , where  $R^{11}$  and  $R^{12}$  are independently alkyl, aryl, hetero-aryl, halogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, or  $CONR_2^{11}$ ;

20  $D$  is  $NR^{10}$ , O or S, where  $R^{10}$  is H, lower alkyl or aryl or  $R^{10}$  may also be taken together with  $R^{16}$  or  $R^{13}$  to form a ring;

$Z$  is  $NR^{13}$  or  $CR^{13}_2$  where each  $R^{13}$  is independently H, lower alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl;

25  $A$  is  $NR^{17}C=O$  or  $SO_2$ , where  $R^{17}$  is H, alkyl or aryl and may be taken together with  $R^{14}$  to form a ring;

when  $A$  is  $NR^{17}$ ,  $B$  is  $SO_2$ ,  $CO_2$  or  $CR^{18}_2$ , where each  $R^{18}$  is independently H, alkyl, aryl or

5 heteroaryl;

when A is C=O or SO<sub>2</sub>, B is NR<sup>19</sup>, where R<sup>19</sup> is H alkyl or aryl and may be taken together with R<sup>12</sup> to form a ring;

10 R<sup>13</sup> and R<sup>14</sup> are independently H, alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl; and

R<sup>15</sup> and R<sup>16</sup> are independently H, alkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, halogen, hydroxy, alkoxy or NR<sub>2</sub><sup>21</sup>, where R<sup>21</sup> is H, alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl, and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

15 Presently preferred compounds are:

N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-thiophene-2-carboxamide

3-methyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide

2-chloro-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide

N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide

20 1-(2-methoxyphenyl)-3-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-urea

4-chloro-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide

3-phenylaminosulfonyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-thiophene-2-carboxamide

3-benzenesulfonylamino-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-thiophene-2-carboxamide

25 1-(4-chlorobenzenesulfonyl)-3-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-urea

N-(4-methyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide

N-(2-methyl-5-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide



- 5 N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide
- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-piperidin-1-yl-phenyl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide
- 2-bromo-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide
- 2-bromo-5-methoxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide
- 2-bromo-5-methyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide
- 10 N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide
- 2,5-dichloro-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide
- 3-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenylaminosulfonyl)-thiophene-2-carboxylic acid
- 4-chloro-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-morpholin-4-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide
- 4-methoxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide
- 15 4-methyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide
- 4'-methoxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide
- 2,3-dimethoxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide
- 3-chloro-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide
- 2-trifluoromethyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide
- 20 2-hydroxy-4-methyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide
- 3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide
- 4-hydroxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide
- 3'-methyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide
- 3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-(4-phenyl-piperizin-1-yl)-phenyl)-
- 25 benzenesulfonamide
- 3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-(piperidin-1-yl)-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide
- 3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(2-methyl-5-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide

- 5 3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(2-methyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide  
3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-morpholin-4-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide  
3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-(4-methylpiperidin-1-yl)-phenyl)-  
benzenesulfonamide  
2-amino-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide
- 10 3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-(4-methylpiperizin-1-yl)-phenyl)-  
benzenesulfonamide  
2,3-dimethyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide  
3,5-dichloro-N-(3-diethylamino-2,4,6-trimethyl-phenyl)-2-hydroxy-benzenesulfonamide  
3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(4-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide
- 15 3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide  
3,5-dichloro-2-methanesulfonylamino-  
N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide  
3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-(pyridin-3-ylamino)-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide  
3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(4-methyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide
- 20 3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide  
3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(3,4-dimethyl-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide  
3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(4,5-dimethyl-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide  
3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(3,5-dimethyl-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide  
N-(3-benzylamino-2,4,6-trimethyl-phenyl)-3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-benzenesulfonamide
- 25 N-(2,4-dichloro-6-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenylaminosulfonyl)phenyl)-acetamide  
3,5-dichloro-N-(2-cyano-3-piperidin-1-yl-phenyl)-2-hydroxy-benzenesulfonamide  
2-methoxy-3,5-dimethyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-piperidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide

- 5 N-benzyl-N-(3-benzylamino-2,4,6-trimethyl-phenyl)-3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-benzenesulfonamide
- 3,5-dichloro-N-(3-(1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-2,4,6-trimethyl-phenyl)-2-hydroxy benzenesulfonamide
- 2-hydroxy-3,5-dimethyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-piperidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide
- 10 tert-butyl (2-(3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxybenzenesulfonylamino)-6-piperidin-1-yl-benzyl)-carbamate
- 3,5-dichloro-N-(2-(dimethylamino)-ethyl)-2-hydroxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-piperidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide
- N-(2-aminomethyl-3-piperidin-1-yl-phenyl)-3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-benzenesulfonamide
- 15 1-(2-(4-benzyl-piperazin-1-yl)-ethyl)-3-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-piperidin-1-yl-phenyl)-urea
- 1-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl)-3-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-piperidin-1-yl-phenyl)-urea.

The term "alkyl" as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to C<sub>1</sub>–C<sub>6</sub> straight or branched, substituted or unsubstituted saturated chain radicals derived from saturated

20 hydrocarbons by the removal of one hydrogen atom, unless the term alkyl is preceded by a C<sub>x</sub>-C<sub>y</sub> designation. Representative examples of alkyl groups include methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, iso-propyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, iso-butyl, and tert-butyl among others.

The term "aryl", "arene" or "aromatic" as used herein alone or in combination, refers to a substituted or unsubstituted carbocyclic aromatic group having about 6 to 12 carbon

25 atoms such as phenyl, naphthyl, indenyl, indanyl, azulenyl, fluorenyl and anthracenyl; or a heterocyclic aromatic group which is an aromatic ring containing at least one endocyclic N, O or S atom such as furyl, thienyl, pyridyl, pyrrolyl, oxazolyl, thiazolyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, 2-

5 pyrazoliny, pyrazolidiny, isoxazolyl, isothiazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,3-triazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazolyl, pyridaziny, pyrimidinyl, pyraziny, 1,3,5-triaziny, 1,3,5-trithianyl, indoliziny, indolyl, isoindolyl, 3H-indolyl, indoliny, benzo[b]furanyl, 2,3-dihydrobenzofuranyl, benzo[b]thiophenyl, 1H-indazolyl, benzimidazolyl, benzthiazolyl, puriny, 4H-quinoliziny, isoquinoliny, cinnoliny, phthalaziny, quinazoliny, quinoxaliny, 1,8-naphthridiny, pteridiny,  
 10 carbazolyl, acridiny, phenaziny, phenothiaziny, phenoxiaziny, pyrazolo[1,5-c]triaziny and the like. "Aralkyl" and "alkylaryl" employ the term "alkyl" as defined above. Rings may be multiply substituted.

The term "aralkyl" as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to an aryl substituted alkyl radical, wherein the terms "alkyl" and "aryl" are as defined above. Examples of suitable  
 15 aralkyl radicals include, but are not limited to, phenylmethyl, phenethyl, phenylhexyl, diphenylmethyl, pyridylmethyl, tetrazolyl methyl, furylmethyl, imidazolyl methyl, indolylmethyl, thienylpropyl and the like.

The term "heteroaryl" as used herein, alone or in combination, refers to a non-aromatic 3- to 10- membered ring containing at least one endocyclic N, O, or S atom. The heterocycle  
 20 may be optionally aryl-fused. The heterocycle may also optionally be substituted with at least one substituent which is independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, halogen, hydroxyl, amino, nitro, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy, alkyl, aralkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, cyano, carboxy, carboalkoxy, carboxyalkyl, oxo, arylsulfonyl and aralkylaminocarbonyl among others.

25 The term "halogen" or "halo" as used herein, refers to fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine or fluoro, chloro, bromo and iodo, respectively.

The term "optical isomers" as used herein refers to compounds which differ only in the

5 stereochemistry of at least one atom, including enantiomers, diastereomers and racemates.

Use of the above terms is meant to encompass substituted and unsubstituted moieties. Substitution may be by one or more groups such as alcohols, ethers, esters, amides, sulfones, sulfides, hydroxyl, nitro, cyano, carboxy, amines, heteroatoms, lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, lower alkoxycarbonyl, alkoxyalkoxy, acyloxy, halogens, trifluoromethoxy, trifluoromethyl, 10 alkyl, aralkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aryl, cyano, carboxy, carboalkoxy, carboxyalkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heterocyclyl, alkylheterocyclyl, heterocyclylalkyl, oxo, arylsulfonyl and aralkylaminocarbonyl or any of the substituents of the preceding paragraphs or any of those substituents either attached directly or by suitable linkers. The linkers are typically short chains of 1-3 atoms containing any combination of -C-, -C(O)-, -N-H-, -S-, -S(O)-, -O-, -C(O)O- or 15 -S(O)O-. Rings may be substituted multiple times.

The terms "electron-withdrawing" or "electron-donating" refer to the ability of a substituent to withdraw or donate electrons relative to that of hydrogen if hydrogen occupied the same position in the molecule. These terms are well-understood by one skilled in the art and are discussed in Advanced Organic Chemistry by J. March, 1985, pp. 16-18, incorporated 20 herein by reference. Electron withdrawing groups include halo, nitro, carboxyl, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, carboxaldehyde, carboxyamido, aryl, quaternary ammonium, trifluoromethyl, sulfonyl and aryl lower alkanoyl among others. Electron donating groups include such groups as hydroxy, lower alkyl, amino, lower alkylamino, di(lower alkyl)amino, aryloxy, mercapto, lower alkylthio, lower alkylmercapto, and disulfide among others. One skilled in the art will 25 appreciate that the aforesaid substituents may have electron donating or electron withdrawing properties under different chemical conditions. Moreover, the present invention contemplates any combination of substituents selected from the above-identified groups.

5           The most preferred electron donating or electron withdrawing substituents are halo, nitro, alkanoyl, carboxaldehyde, arylalkanoyl, aryloxy, carboxyl, carboxamide, cyano, sulfanyl, sulfoxide, heterocyclyl, guanidine, quaternary ammonium, lower alkenyl, lower alkynyl, sulfonium salts, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, lower alkyl, amino, lower alkylamino, di(lower alkyl)amino, amine lower alkyl mercapto, mercaptoalkyl, alkylthio, carboxy lower alkyl, 10 arylalkoxy, alkanoylamino, alkanoyl (lower alkyl) amino, lower alkylsufonylamino, arylsufonylamino, alkylsulfonyl (lower alkyl) amino, arylsulfonyl (lower alkyl) amino, lower alkylcarboxamide, di(lower alkyl) carboxamide, sulfonamide, lower alkylsulfonamide, di(lower alkyl sulfonamide, lower alkylsulfonyl, arylsulfonyl and alkylldithio.

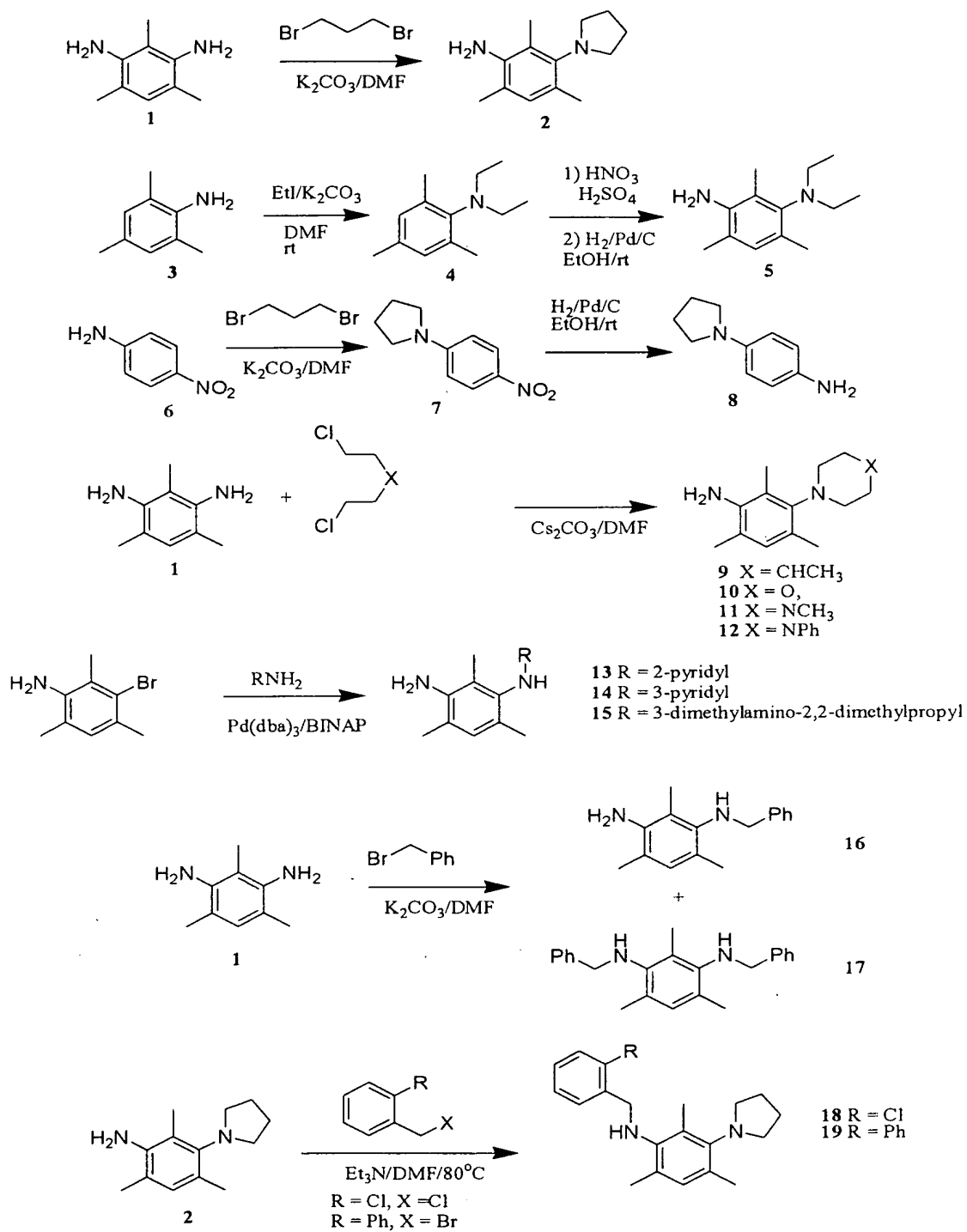
          As used herein, the term “composition” is intended to encompass a product comprising 15 the specified ingredients in the specified amounts, a well as any product which results, directly or indirectly, from a combination of the specified ingredients in the specified amounts.

          As used herein, the term “mammals” includes humans and other animals.

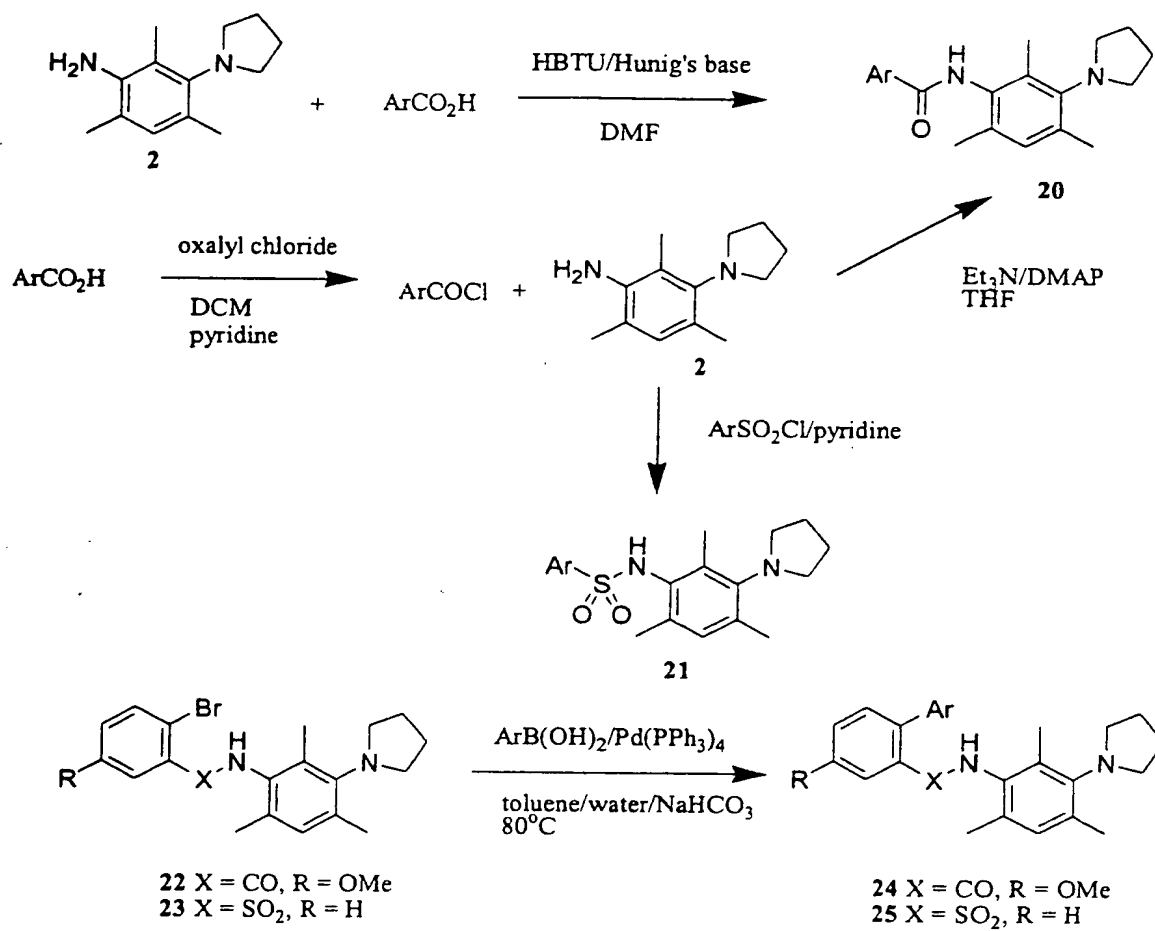
          Compounds of the present invention may be synthesized according to the following Schemes.

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Scheme 1. Synthesis of Diaminophenylenes

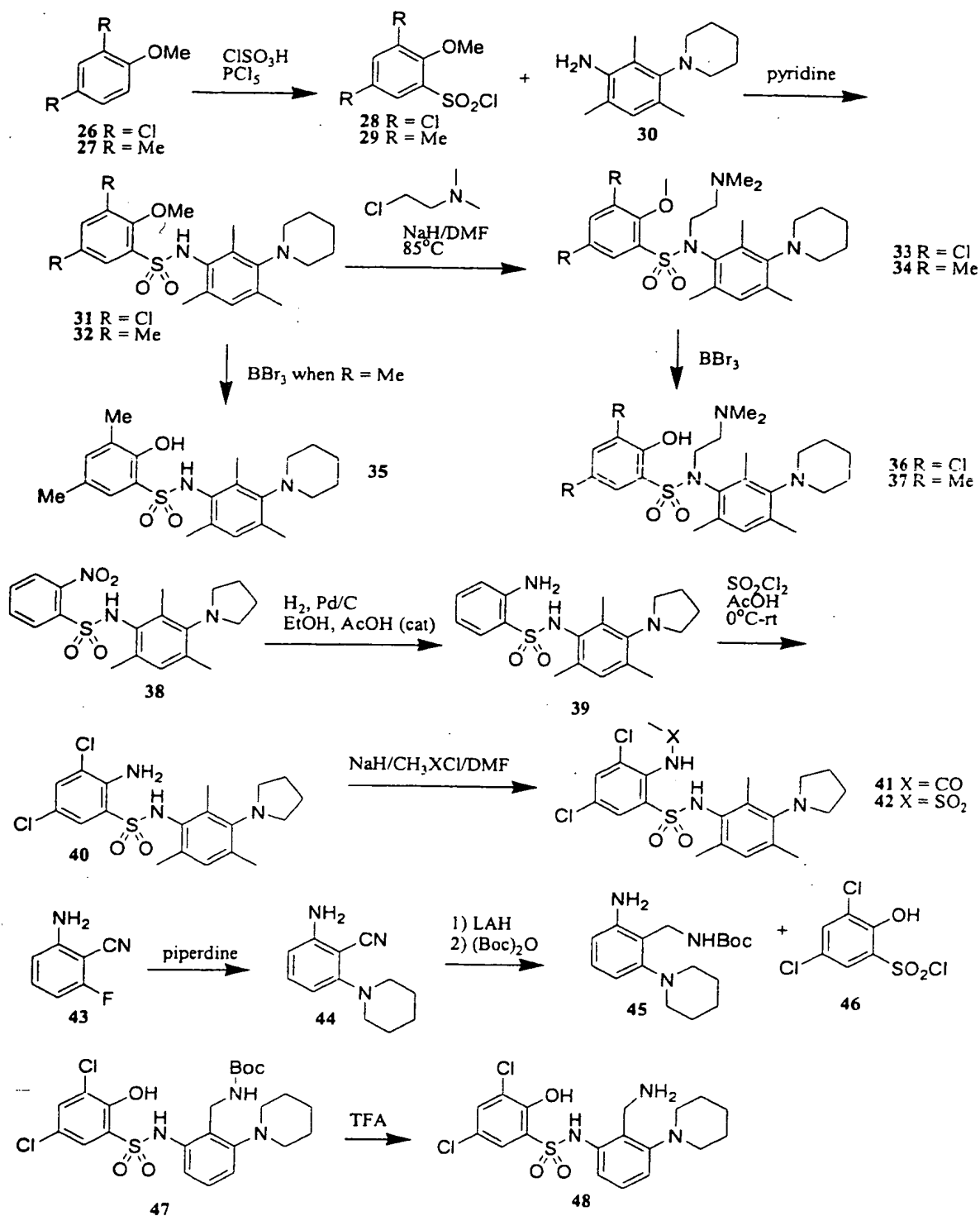


Scheme 2. Synthesis of Amides and Sulfonamides



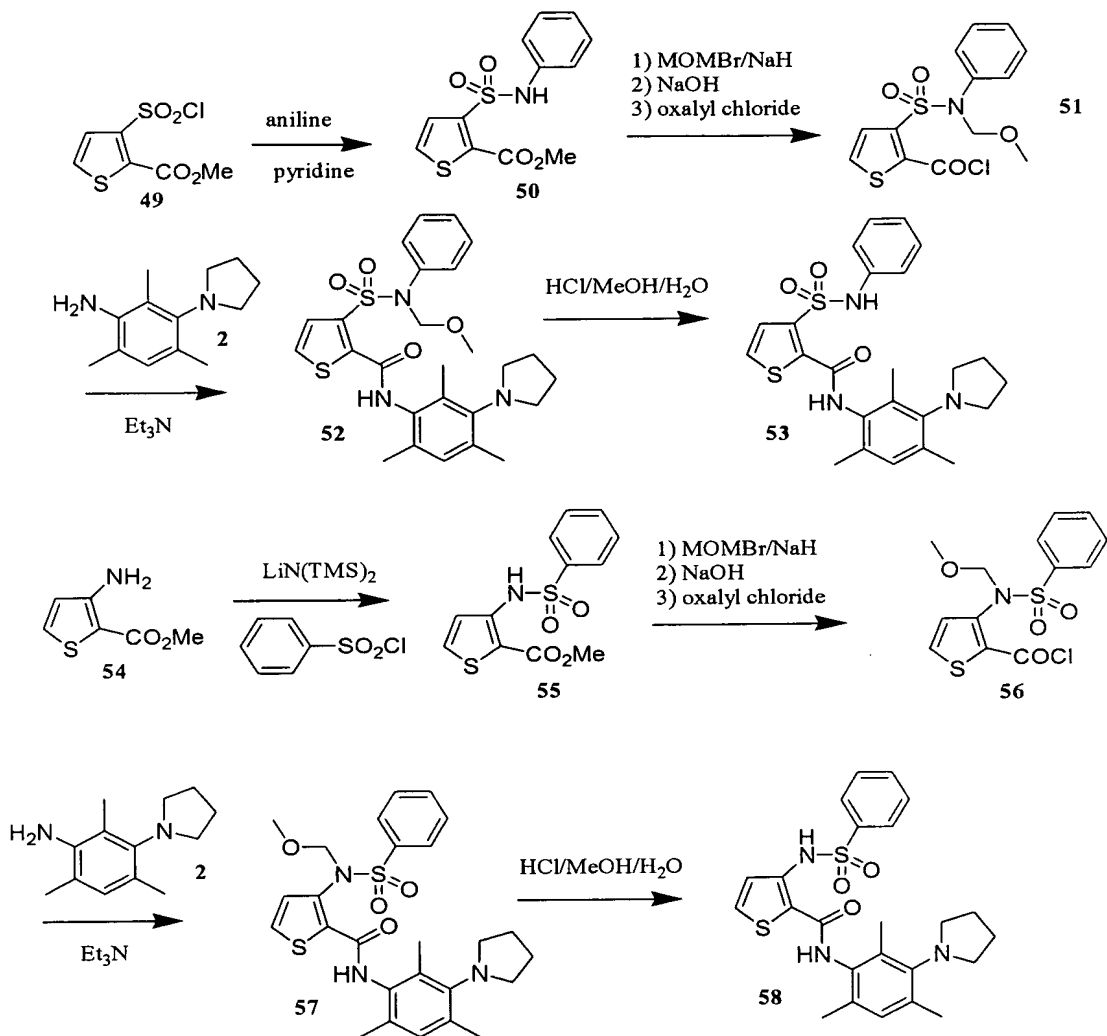


Scheme 3. Synthesis of Sulfonamides



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Scheme 4. Synthesis of Thiophenesulfonamides



The compounds of the present invention can be used in the form of pharmaceutically acceptable salts derived from inorganic or organic acids. The phrase "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" means those salts which are, within the scope of sound medical judgement, suitable for use in contact with the tissues of humans and lower animals without undue toxicity, irritation, allergic response and the like and are commensurate with a reasonable

5 benefit/risk ratio. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts are well-known in the art. For example, S. M. Berge et al. describe pharmaceutically acceptable salts in detail in J. Pharmaceutical Sciences, 1977, 66: 1 *et seq.* The salts can be prepared *in situ* during the final isolation and purification of the compounds of the invention or separately by reacting a free base function with a suitable organic acid. Representative acid addition salts include, but are not limited to

10 acetate, adipate, alginate, citrate, aspartate, benzoate, benzenesulfonate, bisulfate, butyrate, camphorate, camphorsulfonate, dighiconate, glycerophosphate, hemisulfate, heptanoate, hexanoate, fumarate, hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, 2-hydroxyethansulfonate (isothionate), lactate, maleate, methanesulfonate, nicotinate, 2-naphthalenesulfonate, oxalate, palmitoate, pectinate, persulfate, 3-phenylpropionate, picrate, pivalate, propionate, succinate,

15 tartrate, thiocyanate, phosphate, glutamate, bicarbonate, p-toluenesulfonate and undecanoate. Also, the basic nitrogen-containing groups can be quaternized with such agents as lower alkyl halides such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, and butyl chlorides, bromides and iodides; dialkyl sulfates like dimethyl, diethyl, dibutyl and diamyl sulfates; long chain halides such as decyl, lauryl, myristyl and stearyl chlorides, bromides and iodides; arylalkyl halides like benzyl and phenethyl

20 bromides and others. Water or oil-soluble or dispersible products are thereby obtained. Examples of acids which can be employed to form pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts include such inorganic acids as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulphuric acid and phosphoric acid and such organic acids as oxalic acid, maleic acid, succinic acid and citric acid.

5           Basic addition salts can be prepared *in situ* during the final isolation and purification of compounds of this invention by reacting a carboxylic acid-containing moiety with a suitable base such as the hydroxide, carbonate or bicarbonate of a pharmaceutically acceptable metal cation or with ammonia or an organic primary, secondary or tertiary amine. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts include, but are not limited to, cations based on alkali metals or alkaline earth  
10   metals such as lithium, sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium and aluminum salts and the like and nontoxic quaternary ammonia and amine cations including ammonium, tetramethylammonium, tetraethylammonium, methylammonium, dimethylammonium, trimethylammonium, triethylammonium, diethylammonium, and ethylammonium among others. Other representative organic amines useful for the formation of base addition salts  
15   include ethylenediamine, ethanolamine, diethanolamine, piperidine, piperazine and the like.

          Dosage forms for topical administration of a compound of this invention include powders, sprays, ointments and inhalants. The active compound is mixed under sterile conditions with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and any needed preservatives, buffers or propellants which can be required. Ophthalmic formulations, eye ointments, powders and  
20   solutions are also contemplated as being within the scope of this invention.

          Actual dosage levels of active ingredients in the pharmaceutical compositions of this invention can be varied so as to obtain an amount of the active compound(s) which is effective to achieve the desired therapeutic response for a particular patient, compositions and mode of administration. The selected dosage level will depend upon the activity of the particular  
25   compound, the route of administration, the severity of the condition being treated and the condition and prior medical history of the patient being treated. However, it is within the skill

5 of the art to start doses of the compound at levels lower than required to achieve the desired therapeutic effect and to gradually increase the dosage until the desired effect is achieved.

When used in the above or other treatments, a therapeutically effective amount of one of the compounds of the present invention can be employed in pure form or, where such forms exist, in pharmaceutically acceptable salt, ester or prodrug form. Alternatively, the compound  
10 can be administered as a pharmaceutical composition containing the compound of interest in combination with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable excipients. The phrase "therapeutically effective amount" of the compound of the invention means a sufficient amount of the compound to treat disorders, at a reasonable benefit/risk ratio applicable to any medical treatment. It will be understood, however, that the total daily usage of the compounds and  
15 compositions of the present invention will be decided by the attending physician within the scope of sound medical judgment. The specific therapeutically effective dose level for any particular patient will depend upon a variety of factors including the disorder being treated and the severity of the disorder; activity of the specific compound employed; the specific composition employed; the age, body weight, general health, sex and diet of the patient; the  
20 time of administration, route of administration, and rate of excretion of the specific compound employed; the duration of the treatment; drugs used in combination or coincidental with the specific compound employed; and like factors well known in the medical arts. For example, it is well within the skill of the art to start doses of the compound at levels lower than required to achieve the desired therapeutic effect and to gradually increase the dosage until the desired  
25 effect is achieved.

The present invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions that comprise

5 compounds of the present invention formulated together with one or more non-toxic pharmaceutically acceptable carriers. The pharmaceutical compositions can be specially formulated for oral administration in solid or liquid form, for parenteral injection or for rectal administration.

The pharmaceutical compositions of this invention can be administered to humans and  
 10 other mammals orally, rectally, parenterally, intracisternally, intravaginally, intraperitoneally, topically (as by powders, ointments or drops), buccally or as an oral or nasal spray. The term "parenterally," as used herein, refers to modes of administration which include intravenous, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intrasternal, subcutaneous and intraarticular injection and infusion.

15 In another aspect, the present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a component of the present invention and a physiologically tolerable diluent. The present invention includes one or more compounds as described above formulated into compositions together with one or more non-toxic physiologically tolerable or acceptable diluents, carriers, adjuvants or vehicles that are collectively referred to herein as diluents, for  
 20 parenteral injection, for intranasal delivery, for oral administration in solid or liquid form, for rectal or topical administration, among others.

The compositions can also be delivered through a catheter for local delivery at a target site, *via* an intracoronary stent (a tubular device composed of a fine wire mesh), or *via* a biodegradable polymer. The compounds may also be complexed to ligands, such as antibodies,  
 25 for targeted delivery.

Compositions suitable for parenteral injection may comprise physiologically

5 acceptable, sterile aqueous or nonaqueous solutions, dispersions, suspensions or emulsions and sterile powders for reconstitution into sterile injectable solutions or dispersions. Examples of suitable aqueous and nonaqueous carriers, diluents, solvents or vehicles include water, ethanol, polyols (propyleneglycol, polyethyleneglycol, glycerol, and the like), vegetable oils (such as olive oil), injectable organic esters such as ethyl oleate, and suitable mixtures thereof.

10 These compositions can also contain adjuvants such as preserving, wetting, emulsifying, and dispensing agents. Prevention of the action of microorganisms can be ensured by various antibacterial and antifungal agents, for example, parabens, chlorobutanol, phenol, sorbic acid, and the like. It may also be desirable to include isotonic agents, for example sugars, sodium chloride and the like. Prolonged absorption of the injectable pharmaceutical  
15 form can be brought about by the use of agents delaying absorption, for example, aluminum monostearate and gelatin.

Suspensions, in addition to the active compounds, may contain suspending agents, as for example, ethoxylated isostearyl alcohols, polyoxyethylene sorbitol and sorbitan esters, microcrystalline cellulose, aluminum metahydroxide, bentonite, agar-agar and tragacanth, or  
20 mixtures of these substances, and the like.

In some cases, in order to prolong the effect of the drug, it is desirable to slow the absorption of the drug from subcutaneous or intramuscular injection. This can be accomplished by the use of a liquid suspension of crystalline or amorphous material with poor water solubility. The rate of absorption of the drug then depends upon its rate of dissolution  
25 which, in turn, may depend upon crystal size and crystalline form. Alternatively, delayed absorption of a parenterally administered drug form is accomplished by dissolving or

5 suspending the drug in an oil vehicle.

Injectable depot forms are made by forming microencapsule matrices of the drug in biodegradable polymers such as polylactide-polyglycolide. Depending upon the ratio of drug to polymer and the nature of the particular polymer employed, the rate of drug release can be controlled. Examples of other biodegradable polymers include poly(orthoesters) and  
10 poly(anhydrides). Depot injectable formulations are also prepared by entrapping the drug in liposomes or microemulsions which are compatible with body tissues.

The injectable formulations can be sterilized, for example, by filtration through a bacterial-retaining filter or by incorporating sterilizing agents in the form of sterile solid compositions which can be dissolved or dispersed in sterile water or other sterile injectable  
15 medium just prior to use.

Solid dosage forms for oral administration include capsules, tablets, pills, powders and granules. In such solid dosage forms, the active compound may be mixed with at least one inert, pharmaceutically acceptable excipient or carrier, such as sodium citrate or dicalcium phosphate and/or a) fillers or extenders such as starches, lactose, sucrose, glucose, mannitol  
20 and silicic acid; b) binders such as carboxymethylcellulose, alginates, gelatin, polyvinylpyrrolidone, sucrose and acacia; c) humectants such as glycerol; d) disintegrating agents such as agar-agar, calcium carbonate, potato or tapioca starch, alginic acid, certain silicates and sodium carbonate; e) solution retarding agents such as paraffin; f) absorption accelerators such as quaternary ammonium compounds; g) wetting agents such as cetyl  
25 alcohol and glycerol monostearate; h) absorbents such as kaolin and bentonite clay and i) lubricants such as talc, calcium stearate, magnesium stearate, solid polyethylene glycols,



5 sodium lauryl sulfate and mixtures thereof. In the case of capsules, tablets and pills, the dosage form may also comprise buffering agents.

Solid compositions of a similar type may also be employed as fillers in soft and hard-filled gelatin capsules using such excipients as lactose or milk sugar as well as high molecular weight polyethylene glycols and the like.

10 The solid dosage forms of tablets, dragees, capsules, pills and granules can be prepared with coatings and shells such as enteric coatings and other coatings well-known in the pharmaceutical formulating art. They may optionally contain opacifying agents and may also be of a composition such that they release the active ingredient(s) only, or preferentially, in a certain part of the intestinal tract, optionally, in a delayed manner. Examples of embedding  
15 compositions which can be used include polymeric substances and waxes.

The active compounds can also be in micro-encapsulated form, if appropriate, with one or more of the above-mentioned excipients.

Liquid dosage forms for oral administration include pharmaceutically acceptable emulsions, solutions, suspensions, syrups and elixirs. In addition to the active compounds, the  
20 liquid dosage forms may contain inert diluents commonly used in the art such as, for example, water or other solvents, solubilizing agents and emulsifiers such as ethyl alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, ethyl carbonate, ethyl acetate, benzyl alcohol, benzyl benzoate, propylene glycol, 1,3-butylene glycol, dimethyl formamide, oils (in particular, cottonseed, groundnut, corn, germ, olive, castor and sesame oils), glycerol, tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, polyethylene glycols and  
25 fatty acid esters of sorbitan and mixtures thereof.

Besides inert diluents, the oral compositions may also include adjuvants such as

5 wetting agents, emulsifying and suspending agents, sweetening, flavoring and perfuming agents.

Compositions for rectal or vaginal administration are preferably suppositories which can be prepared by mixing the compounds of this invention with suitable non-irritating excipients or carriers such as cocoa butter, polyethylene glycol or a suppository wax which are  
10 solid at room temperature but liquid at body temperature and therefore melt in the rectum or vaginal cavity and release the active compound.

Compounds of the present invention can also be administered in the form of liposomes. As is known in the art, liposomes are generally derived from phospholipids or other lipid substances. Liposomes are formed by mono- or multi-lamellar hydrated liquid crystals which  
15 are dispersed in an aqueous medium. Any non-toxic, physiologically acceptable and metabolizable lipid capable of forming liposomes can be used. The present compositions in liposome form can contain, in addition to a compound of the present invention, stabilizers, preservatives, excipients and the like. The preferred lipids are natural and synthetic phospholipids and phosphatidyl cholines (lecithins) used separately or together.

20 Methods to form liposomes are known in the art. See, for example, Prescott, Ed., Methods in Cell Biology, Volume XIV, Academic Press, New York, N.Y. (1976), p. 33 *et seq.*

The term "pharmaceutically acceptable prodrugs" as used herein represents those prodrugs of the compounds of the present invention which are, within the scope of sound  
25 medical judgment, suitable for use in contact with the tissues of humans and lower animals without undue toxicity, irritation, allergic response, and the like, commensurate with a

5 reasonable benefit/risk ratio, and effective for their intended use, as well as the zwitterionic forms, where possible, of the compounds of the invention. Prodrugs of the present invention may be rapidly transformed *in vivo* to the parent compound of the above formula, for example, by hydrolysis in blood. A thorough discussion is provided in T. Higuchi and V. Stella, Pro-  
10 drugs as Novel Delivery Systems, V. 14 of the A.C.S. Symposium Series, and in Edward B. Roche, ed., Bioreversible Carriers in Drug Design, American Pharmaceutical Association and Pergamon Press (1987), hereby incorporated by reference.

Compounds of the present invention that are formed by *in vivo* conversion of a different compound that was administered to a mammal are intended to be included within the scope of the present invention.

15 Compounds of the present invention may exist as stereoisomers wherein asymmetric or chiral centers are present. These stereoisomers are "R" or "S" depending on the configuration of substituents around the chiral carbon atom. The present invention contemplates various stereoisomers and mixtures thereof. Stereoisomers include enantiomers and diastereomers, and mixtures of enantiomers or iastereomers. Individual stereoisomers of compounds of the  
20 present invention may be prepared synthetically from commercially available starting materials which contain asymmetric or chiral centers or by preparation of racemic mixtures followed by resolution well-known to those of ordinary skill in the art. These methods of resolution are exemplified by (1) attachment of a mixture of enantiomers to a chiral auxiliary, separation of the resulting mixture of diastereomers by recrystallization or chromatography and liberation of  
25 the optically pure product from the auxiliary or (2) direct separation of the mixture of optical enantiomers on chiral chromatographic columns.

5           The compounds of the invention can exist in unsolvated as well as solvated forms, including hydrated forms, such as hemi-hydrates. In general, the solvated forms, with pharmaceutically acceptable solvents such as water and ethanol among others are equivalent to the unsolvated forms for the purposes of the invention.

          Preferably the composition is in unit dosage form, for example a tablet, capsule or  
10   metered aerosol dose, so that the patient may administer to themselves a single dose.

          Each dosage unit for oral administration contains suitably from 0.0001 mg to 500 mg/Kg, and preferably from 1 mg to 100 mg/Kg, and each dosage unit for parenteral administration contains suitably from 0.1 mg to 100 mg, of a compound of Formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof calculated as the free acid. Each dosage unit for  
15   intranasal administration contains suitably 1-400 mg and preferably 10 to 200 mg per person. A topical formulation contains suitably 0.01 to 1.0% of a compound of Formula (I).

          The daily dosage regimen for oral administration is suitably about 0.01 mg/Kg to 40 mg/Kg, of a compound of Formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof calculated as the free acid. The daily dosage regimen for parenteral administration is suitably about 0.01  
20   mg/Kg to 40 mg/Kg, of a compound of the Formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof calculated as the free acid. The daily dosage regimen for intranasal administration and oral inhalation is suitably about 10 to 500 mg/person. The active ingredient may be administered from 1 to 6 times a day, sufficient to exhibit the desired activity.

          These compounds may be used for the treatment of congestive heart failure, stroke,  
25   ischemic heart disease (angina, myocardial ischemia), cardiac arrhythmia, hypertension (essential and pulmonary), renal disease (acute and chronic renal failure/end stage renal

5 disease) along with peripheral vascular disease (male erectile dysfunction, diabetic retinopathy, intermittent claudication/ischemic limb disease) and ischemic/hemorrhagic stroke, COPD, restenosis, asthma, neurogenic inflammation, migraine, metabolic vasculopathies, bone/cartilage/joint disease, arthritis and other inflammatory diseases, fibrosis (e.g. pulmonary fibrosis), sepsis, atherosclerosis, dyslipidemia, addiction, schizophrenia, cognitive  
10 disorders/Alzheimers disease, impulsivity, anxiety, stress, depression, pain, neuromuscular function, diabetes, gastric reflux, gastric motility disorders, ulcers and genitourinary diseases.

The urotension antagonist may be administered alone or in conjunction with one or more other therapeutic agents, said agents being selected from the group consisting of endothelin receptor antagonists, angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors, A-II  
15 receptor antagonists, vasopeptidase inhibitors, diuretics, digoxin, and dual non-selective  $\beta$ -adrenoceptor and  $\alpha_1$ -adrenoceptor antagonists.

The urotension related biological activity of the compounds of Formula (I) is demonstrated by the following tests:

1) Inhibition of Human [ $^{125}$ I]-Urotensin-II Binding to Urotensin-II Receptor  
20 Binding of human [ $^{125}$ I]-urotensin-II to human urotensin-II receptor (UTR) was done using cell membranes from either TE-671 rhabdomyosarcoma cells or CHO cells stably expressing recombinant UTR, in a homogeneous Scintillation Proximity Assay (SPA).

The UTR cells membranes were pre-coupled overnight at 4°C to WGA-PVT beads  
25 (Amersham RPNQ0001) at a ratio of 5-25  $\mu$ g membrane to 0.5 mg beads/assay. Assay was performed in 96-well microtiter Optiplates (Packard 6005290) by mixing coupled beads and 0.1 nM [ $^{125}$ I] U-II (2200 Ci/mmol, NEN NEX379), in a total volume of 100  $\mu$ l 20 mM

5 HEPES, 5 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>, pH 7.4. Test compounds were diluted in DMSO and were put in the assay at a final concentration of 1% DMSO. Incubation was done for 3 hours at 37 °C followed by reading in a TopCount scintillation microplate reader. Nonspecific binding was determined by adding 100 nM unlabeled human U-II (Phoenix Pharmaceuticals, 071-05) to the assay mixture. Analysis of the assay was performed using nonlinear least square fitting.

10

1) Inhibition of Human Urotensin-II-induced Ca<sup>2+</sup> mobilization in UTR Cells:

The function of urotensin-II was determined by measuring ligand-induced mobilization of intracellular Ca<sup>2+</sup> in a FlexStation scanning fluorometer (Molecular Devices). UTR cells were  
15 plated overnight at 50,000 cells/well in 96-well black/clear plates (Costar brand, Fisher 07-200-588). Cells were labeled with fluo-4AM dye (Molecular Probes, F-14201) in Hank's balanced salt solution (HBSS), 20 mM HEPES, 25mM probenecid, pH 7.4, and then were washed with buffer. During the assay, cells were continuously monitored in the FlexStation and exposed to test compounds at a final concentration of 0.1 % DMSO, followed by the  
20 addition of 1 nM human U-II. Fluorescence was read every 2 seconds for 2 minutes. The excitation and emission wavelengths used were 485 nm and 525 nm. Inhibition of the urotensin-II-induced signal was calculated using a nonlinear least square fitting program. Activity for the compounds of this invention is IC<sub>50</sub> > 0.5mM (Example 30 IC<sub>50</sub> = 10μM).

The CCR-9 antagonist activity of the compounds of the present invention is shown by  
25 the following assay:

**CCR9 FLIPR/FlexStation Assay Protocol**

Calcium assay in FLIPR/FlexStation determines inhibitors of TECK induced calcium

5 mobilization in CCR9-Flp-CHO cells that stably over express human CCR-9 receptor. CCR-9-  
Flp-CHO cells are seeded at 20,000 cells/well in a clear bottom, black wall 96-well plate  
(Greiner) one day prior to assay. Cells are grown in a tissue culture incubator at 37°C with 5%  
CO<sub>2</sub> for 18 to 24 hours.

10 Wash buffer and dye loading buffer are prepared fresh each time the assay is performed. Wash  
buffer is prepared according to the following protocol: 20 ml 10X HBSS, 4 ml 1 M HEPES,  
176 ml sterile water; then add 142 mg Probenecid to solution and pH to 7.4. This wash buffer  
contains 1X HBSS, 20 mM HEPES and 2.5 mM probenecid. For one 96-well plate, dye  
loading buffer is prepared as following: 11 ml wash buffer, 44  $\mu$ l Fluo-4/pluoronic acid mix  
15 (22  $\mu$ l aliquot 2mM Fluo-4 (Molecular Probes #F-14201, 50 $\mu$ g/tube) + 22  $\mu$ l 20% pluronic  
F-127 (Molecular Devices, P-3000).

Cells are loaded with dye according to the protocol below:

- 20 1. Prepare wash buffer with 1X HBSS/HEPES at room temperature  
2. Prepare loading buffer (keep in dark)  
3. Aspirate culture media  
4. Add 100  $\mu$ l dye loading buffer to each well  
5. Incubate at 37°C for 1 hr  
25 6. Aspirate loading buffer  
7. Wash with 200  $\mu$ l per well x2  
8. Add 100  $\mu$ l wash buffer per well  
9. Ready to assay plate with FLIPR or FlexStation

5 10 mM stock compounds in DMSO are prepared. Compounds are diluted in wash buffer to make 8 point series dilutions containing same concentration of DMSO (less than 0.3%). Compounds are tested in duplicate wells for each point. Ligand rhTECK was diluted to 5X of its EC50 with wash buffer containing 0.5% BSA. Appropriate amount of 5x ligand is added to each well. Data is analyzed using GraphPad Prism software to calculate IC50 value of  
10 antagonist activity for each compound.

The following Examples are illustrative but not limiting of the present invention:

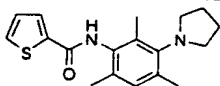
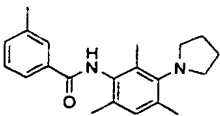
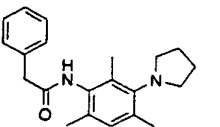
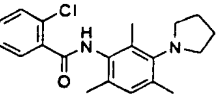
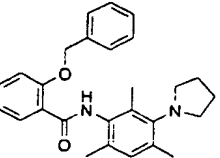
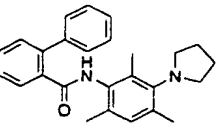
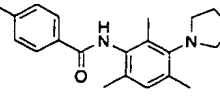
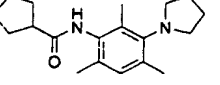
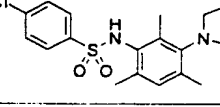
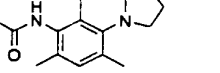
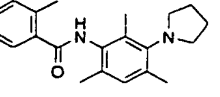
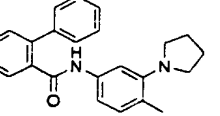
Example 1. N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-thiophene-2-carboxamide.

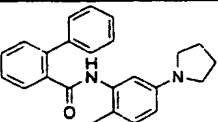
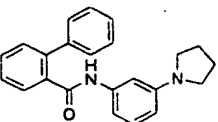
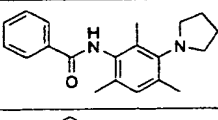
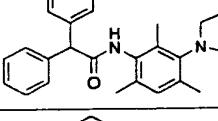
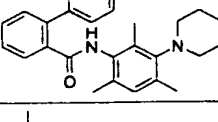
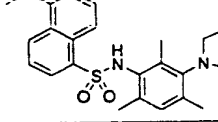
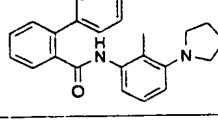
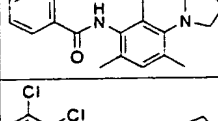
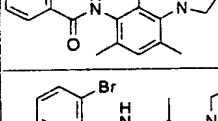
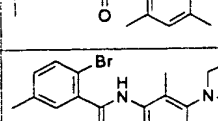
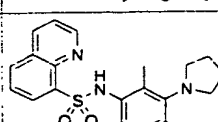

1) 2,4,6-Trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenylamine (2). To a solution of 2,4,6-trimethyl-  
15 1,3-phenylenediamine (15.0 g, 99.8 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (300 mL) were sequentially added potassium carbonate (30.4 g, 219.7 mmol) and 1,4-dibromobutane (11.9 mL, 99.8 mmol). The reaction was stirred overnight and then partitioned between water and ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated. The residue was chromatographed eluting with hexanes:ethyl acetate (20:1) to give the desired  
20 product (10.8 g, 53%).

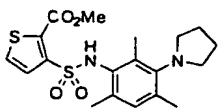
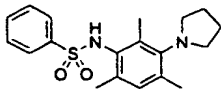
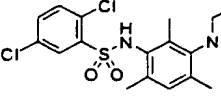
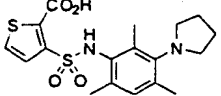
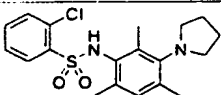
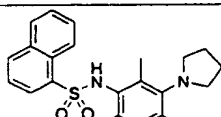
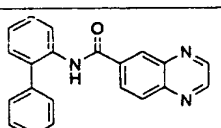
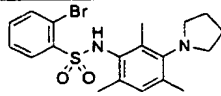
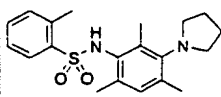
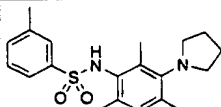
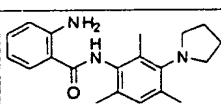
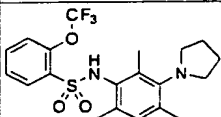
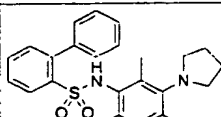


5           The titled compound was synthesized as shown in scheme 2 using 2 to give a white solid (ESI  $[M + H^+]$ ) = 315.21.

Examples 2-97 (Table 1) were synthesized in similar fashion.

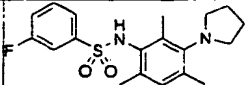
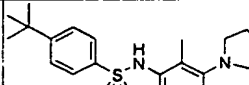
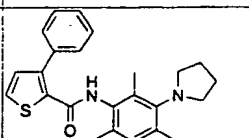
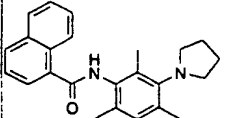
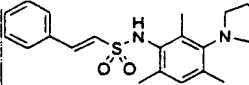
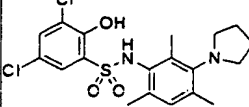
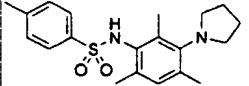
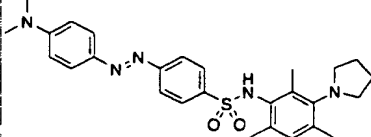
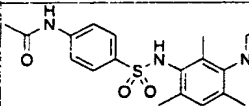
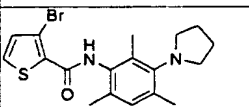
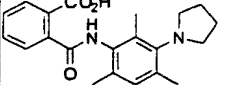
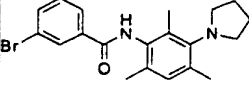
Example	structure	name	physical description	M+H
1		N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-thiophene-2-carboxamide	white solid	315.21
2		3-methyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide	yellow foam	323.24
3		2-phenyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-acetamide		323.27
4		2-chloro-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide	yellow solid	343.25
5		2-benzyloxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide	brown foam	415.27
6		N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide	yellow foam	385.32
7		4-methyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide	light brown solid	323.26
8		N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-cyclopentanecarboxamide	pale yellow solid	301.25
9		4-chloro-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	yellow solid	379.12
10		N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-acetamide	off-white solid	247.26
11		2-methyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide	off-white solid	323.28
12		N-(4-methyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide	dark tan solid	357.29

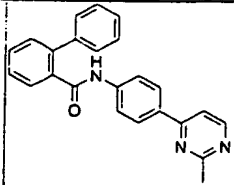
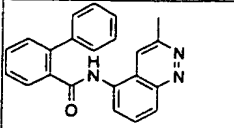
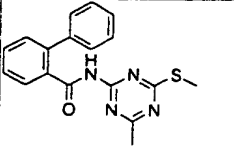
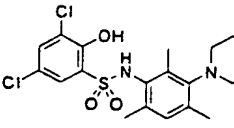
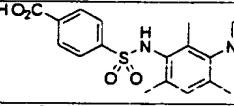
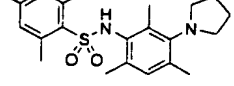
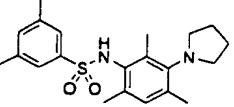
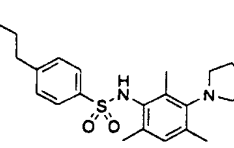
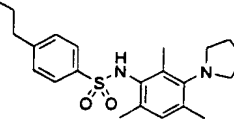
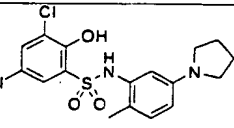
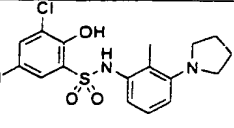
13		N-(2-methyl-5-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide	white solid	357.32
14		N-(3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide	yellow solid	343.26
15		N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide	yellow solid	309.23
16		2,2-diphenyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-acetamide	white crystal	399.28
17		N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-piperidin-1-yl-phenyl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide	off-white solid	399.28
18		5-dimethylamino-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-naphthalene-1-sulfonamide	light yellow foam	438.24
19		N-(2-methyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide	white solid	357.26
20		2-bromo-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide	white solid	387.28
21		2,3-dichloro-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide	light yellow solid	377.2
22		2-bromo-5-methoxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide	white solid	
23		2-bromo-5-methyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide	yellow solid	
24		N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-quinoline-8-sulfonamide	light yellow foam	396.17

25		methyl 3-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenylaminosulfonyl)-thiophene-2-carboxylate	yellowish solid	409.17
26		N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	white solid	345.22
27		2,5-dichloro-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	white solid	413.15
28		3-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenylaminosulfonyl)-thiophene-2-carboxylic acid	yellowish solid	395.18
29		2-chloro-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	yellow solid	379.14
30		N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-naphthalene-1-sulfonamide	yellow solid	395.25
31		N-(biphenyl-2-yl)-quinoxaline-6-carboxamide	yellow solid	326.09
32		2-bromo-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	white solid	423.14
33		2-methyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	yellow solid	359.17
34		3-methyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	light yellow solid	359.17
35		2-amino-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide	white solid	324.28
36		2-trifluoromethoxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	yellow solid	427.13 M-H
37		N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-biphenyl-2-sulfonamide	light yellow foam	421.18

38		2-bromo-3-methyl- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl -phenyl)-benzamide	colorless film	401.1
39		2-bromo-5-chloro- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl -phenyl)-benzamide	white foam	421.12
40		2-fluoro- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl -phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	yellow powder	363.18
41		3,4-dimethoxy- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl -phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	tan solid	405.27
42		2-trifluoromethyl- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl -phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	low crystalline so	423.11
43		methyl- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl -phenyl)-phthalamate	white solid	367.29
44		2-methoxy- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl -phenyl)-benzamide	brown foam	339.34
45		N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl -phenyl)-biphenyl-4-carboxamide	white solid	385.21
46		N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl -phenyl)- phenylmethanesulfonamide	yellow foam	359.23
47		2-chloro-5-trifluoromethyl- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl -phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	tan solid	447.19
48		5-methoxy-2-chloro- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl -phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide		
49		2,5-dimethoxy- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl -phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	oil	405.27
50		2-methoxy-4-methyl- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl -phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	light yellow foam	

51		2,3-dimethoxy- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl -phenyl)-benzamide	brown foam	369.29
52		2,6-dimethoxy- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl -phenyl)-benzamide	light brown solid	369.29
53		2-methoxy-5-methyl- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl -phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	light brown solid	389.22
54		5-chloro- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl -phenyl)-naphthalene-2- sulfonamide	tan solid	429.22
55		4-methoxy- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl -phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	white solid	375.2
56		4-fluoro- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl -phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide		363.14
57		3,4-dichloro- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl -phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	light orange solid	413.25
58		N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl -phenyl)-biphenyl-4-sulfonamide	off-white solid	421.23
59		C-(3-chlorophenyl)- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl -phenyl)-methanesulfonamide	yellow foam	393.18
60		3-chloro- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl -phenyl)-benzamide	yellow foam	343.29
61		2,6-dichloro- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl -phenyl)-benzamide	brown solid	377.14
62		N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl -phenyl)-naphthalene-2- carboxamide	off-white solid	359.26
63		2-trifluoromethyl- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl -phenyl)-benzamide	yellow solid	377.21

64		3-fluoro- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl- phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	yellow solid	363.07
65		4-tert-butyl- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl- phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	tan crystals	401.25
66		3-phenyl- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl- phenyl)-thiophene-2-carboxamide	brown solid	391.16
67		N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl- phenyl)-naphthalene-1- carboxamide	off-white foam	359.27
68		2-phenyl- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl- phenyl)-ethenesulfonamide	light yellow foam	
69		3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl- phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	off-white solid	429.12
70		4-methyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3- pyrrolidin-1-yl- phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	light brown solid	359.11
71		4-(4-dimethylamino-phenylazo)- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl- phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide		492.15
72		N-(4-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1- yl -phenyl)aminosulfonyl)-phenyl- acetamide		402.15
73		3-bromo- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl- phenyl)-thiophene-2-carboxamide	yellowish solid	393.07
74		N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl- phenyl)-phthalamic acid	yellowish solid	353.14
75		3-bromo- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl- phenyl)-benzamide	white solid	387.21

76		N-(4-(2-methyl-pyrimidin-4-yl)-phenyl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide		
77		N-(3-methyl-cinnolin-5-yl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide		
78		N-(4-methyl-6-methylthio-(1,3,5)-triazin-2-yl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide		
79		3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-(piperidin-1-yl)-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	light yellow foam	442.99
80		4-((2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-phenyl)-aminosulfonyl)-benzoic acid	pale yellow solid	389.09
81		2,4,6-trimethyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	off-white solid	387.22
82		3,5-dimethyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	light orange solid	373.24
83		4-butyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	tan solid	401.21
84		4-propyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	tan solid	387.21
85		3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(2-methyl-5-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	yellow solid	401.15
86		3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(2-methyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	light pink solid	401.14



87		4-ethyl- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl- -phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	off-white solid	373.13
88		4-isopropyl- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl- -phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	pale orange solid	387.21
89		N-(3-hydroxy-pyridin-2-yl)- 4-methoxy-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl- benzamide	beige solid	314.36
90		4'-methyl- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl- -phenyl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide	yellow solid	
91		N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl- -phenyl)-biphenyl-3-carboxamide	colorless oil	
92		5-bromo-2-methoxy- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl- -phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	white solid	
93		3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-(4- methylpiperidin-1-yl)- -phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	yellow solid	457.04
94		3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy- N-(3-amino-2,4,6-trimethyl-phenyl)- benzenesulfonamide	tan solid	375.04
95		2,3-dimethyl- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl- -phenyl)-benzamide	white foam	337.28
96		3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy- N-(4-pyrrolidin-1-yl-cyclohexyl)- benzenesulfonamide	white solid	379.17
97		3,5-dichloro-N-(3-diethylamino-2,4,6- trimethyl -phenyl)-2-hydroxy- benzenesulfonamide	yellow solid	431.2

5

Example 97. 3,5-dichloro-N-(3-diethylamino-2,4,6-trimethyl-phenyl)-2-hydroxy-benzenesulfonamide.

1) Diethylamino-2,4,6-trimethyl-phenylamine (**5**). Compound **5** was synthesized as shown in Scheme 1 using a literature procedure (Wu, *et. al. J. Med. Chem.* **1999**, *42*, 4485-  
10 4499).

2) The title compound was synthesized by coupling of **5** with 3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxybenzenesulfonyl chloride as shown in Scheme 2 for **21** to give a yellow solid (ESI [M + H<sup>+</sup>] = 431.2).

Example 98. 3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(4-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-  
15 benzenesulfonamide

1) 1-(4-Nitrophenyl)-pyrrolidine (**7**). To a solution of 4-nitroaniline (1 g, 7.2 mmol) in DMF (20 mL) was added sodium hydride (60% in mineral oil, 0.579 g, 14.4 mmol). The mixture was placed under nitrogen atmosphere and stirred for 5 minutes before the addition of 1,4-Dibromobutane (0.86 mL, 7.2 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred for additional 15  
20 min and then extracted with ethyl acetate (30 mL, 20 mL) and washed with water and brine (15 mL each). The ethyl acetate extracts were combined and dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), the solids filtered and the filtrate concentrated to give the crude **7** as a yellow solid.

2) 4-(Pyrrolidin-1-yl)-phenylamine (**8**). To a solution of **7** in ethanol (20 mL) was added 10 wt% Pd on carbon (Degussa) (25 mg, 23  $\mu$ mol). Glacial acetic acid (2-3 drops)  
25 was added to the reaction. The reaction was placed under a H<sub>2</sub> atmosphere and stirred for 16 hours, after which the reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was evaporated, and the residue then dissolved in ethyl acetate (20 mL) and washed with 2N HCl

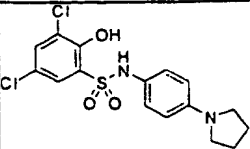
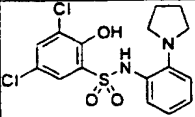
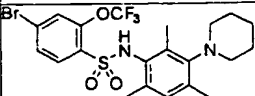
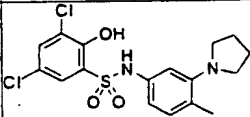
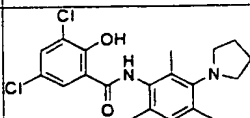
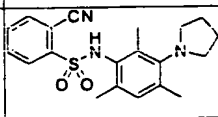
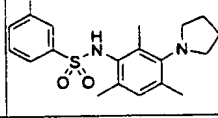
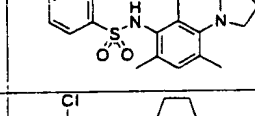
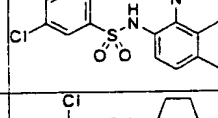
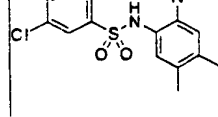
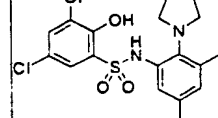
5 (aq. 15 mL). The aqueous phase was isolated and then basified by the addition of 2N NaOH (aq. 20 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (20 mL X 2). The ethyl acetate extracts were dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, filtered, and evaporated to give crude 8 as a yellow oil (642 mg, 55% for 2 steps).

3) The title compound was synthesized in the same fashion as for 21 (Scheme2) using  
10 8 and 3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxybenzenesulfonyl chloride as a yellow solid (ESI M + H = 387.18).

Example 119. 4-Chloro-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-(4-methyl-piperizin-1-yl)-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide.

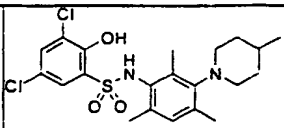
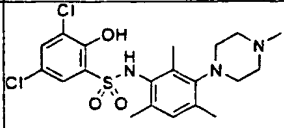
1) 2,4,6-Trimethyl-3-(4-methyl-piperizin-1-yl)-phenylamine (11). To a solution of 1  
15 (1.5 g, 10 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (20 mL) were sequentially added mechlorethamine hydrochloride (1.93 g, 10 mmol) and cesium carbonate (10.4 g, 32 mmol). The resulting mixture was heated for 6 hours at 120 °C under nitrogen and was worked up as usual. Column chromatography eluting with EtOAc:methanol (10:1) then 100% methanol gave 900 mg of 11.

20 2) The title compound was synthesized following the protocol shown in Scheme 2 using 11 and 4-chlorobenzenesulfonyl chloride as a yellow solid (ESI M + H = 408.21). The compounds of Examples 99-118 and 120-128 are prepared by the procedures of Examples 98 and 119.

98		3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(4-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	yellow solid	387.18
99		3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	brown solid	387.13
100		4-bromo-2-trifluoromethyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-piperidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	white solid	521.15
101		3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(4-methyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	light brown solid	401.08
102		3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide	light brown foam	393.14
103		2-cyano-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	brownish solid	370.05
104		3-cyano-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	brownish solid	370.19
105		4-cyano-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	yellowish solid	370.17
106		3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(3,4-dimethyl-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	pink solid	415.10
107		3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(4,5-dimethyl-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide		415.05
108		3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(3,5-dimethyl-2-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	orange solid	415.17

109		N-benzyl-3,5-dichloro-N-(2-dimethylamino-ethyl)-2-hydroxy-benzenesulfonamide	white solid	403.17
110		3,5-dichloro-N-(2-cyano-3-piperidin-1-yl-phenyl)-2-hydroxy-benzenesulfonamide	off-white solid	423.97
111		3,5-dichloro-N-(3-(1,3-dihydro-indol-2-yl)-2,4,6-trimethyl-phenyl)-2-hydroxy-benzenesulfonamide	tan solid	
112		4-benzyloxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide	white solid	
113		3-hydroxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide	yellow solid	
114		4-hydroxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide	yellow solid	
115		2-hydroxy-3,5-dimethyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-piperidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	brownish solid	402.24
116		3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	light yellow foam	358.17 M-H

Example	Structure	name	physical description	M+H
117		N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-morpholin-4-yl)-phenyl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide	off-white solid	401.26
118		N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-morpholin-4-yl)-phenyl)-4-chloro-benzenesulfonamide	brownish solid	395.14
119		N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-(4-methyl-piperizin-1-yl)-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	yellow solid	408.21
120		N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-(4-methyl-piperizin-1-yl)-phenyl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide	yellowish solid	414.36
121		N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-(4-phenyl-piperizin-1-yl)-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	off-white solid	450.25
122		N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-(4-methyl-piperidin-1-yl)-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	brownish solid	429.18
123		N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-(4-methyl-piperidin-1-yl)-phenyl)-3-chloro-benzamide	white solid	371.16
124		N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-(4-phenyl-piperizin-1-yl)-phenyl)-4-tert-butyl-benzenesulfonamide	white solid	492.26
125		3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-(4-phenyl-piperizin-1-yl)-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	yellowish solid	520.06
126		3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-morpholin-4-yl)-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	pink foam	

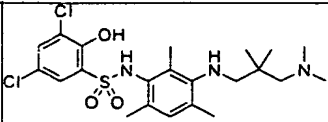
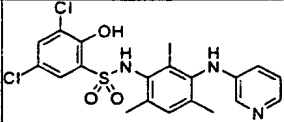
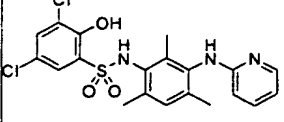
127		3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-(4- methylpiperidin-1-yl)- phenyl)- benzenesulfonamide	yellow solid	457.04
128		3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-(4- methylpiperizin-1-yl)- phenyl)- benzenesulfonamide	yellow solid	458.1

Example 129. 4-tert-Butyl-N-(3-(3-dimethylamino-2,2-dimethyl-propylamino)-2,4,6-trimethyl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide 1) N-(3-Dimethylamino-2, 2-dimethyl-propyl)-2,4,6-trimethyl-benzene-1,3-diamine (**15**). Sodium tert-butoxide (288.33 mg, 3 mmol), Pd<sub>2</sub>(dba)<sub>3</sub>, (104 mg, 0.1 mmol), and BINAP ( 125 mg, 0.2 mmol) were mixed in a sealed tube and the tube was purged with N<sub>2</sub>. 3-Bromo-2,4,6-trimethyl-aniline (428.22 mg, 2 mmol) and 2,2-N<sup>1</sup>,N<sup>1</sup>-tetramethyl-propane-1,3-diamine (0.413 ml, 2.6 mmol) and toluene (5 mL) were then sequentially added to the tube. The mixture was degassed three times and filled with N<sub>2</sub>, sealed, and heated for 36 hours at 100 °C. The tube was cooled to room temperature and worked up as usual. The crude products were purified by loaded into column chromatography (florisil) eluting with hexanes: EtOAc (3:1 to 1:2 ratio) to give 329 mg **15**.

2). The titled compound was synthesized as shown in Scheme 2 using **15** and 4-tert-butylbenzenesulfonyl chloride as a yellow solid (ESI [M + H<sup>+</sup>] = 460.11).

The compounds of Examples 130-132 are prepared by the procedure of Example 129.



Example	Structure	name	physical description	M+H
130		3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(3-(3-dimethylamino-2,2-dimethylpropylamino)-2,4,6-trimethyl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	yellowish solid	488.21
131		3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-(pyridin-3-ylamino)-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	white solid	452.07
132		3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-(pyridin-3-ylamino)-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	yellowish solid	452.12

5

Example 133 and 134. N-(3-Benzylamino-2,4,6-trimethyl-phenyl)-3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-benzenesulfonamide and N-benzyl-N-(3-benzylamino-2,4,6-trimethyl-phenyl)-3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-benzenesulfonamide.

1) N-Benzyl-2,4,6-trimethyl-benzene-1,3-diamine (**16**) and N,N'-dibenzyl-2,4,6-trimethyl-benzene-1,3-diamine (**17**). To a solution of 2,4,6-trimethyl-1,3-phenylenediamine (2.0 g, 13.3 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (40 mL) were sequentially added potassium carbonate (2.8 g, 20.0 mmol) and benzyl bromide (1.6 mL, 13.3 mmol). The reaction was stirred overnight and partitioned between water and ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), the solids were filtered off and the filtrate concentrated. The residue was chromatographed eluting with hexanes:ethyl acetate (80:1-40:1-20:1) to give a 1:1 mixture of **16** and **17**.

2). The title compounds were synthesized as shown in Scheme 2 using 3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-benzenesulfonyl chloride and **16**, **17**, respectively, as white foams. ESI [M + H<sup>+</sup>] = 465.04 (example 133); M – H = 553.075 for (example 134).

20 Example 135. (2-chloro-benzyl)-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-amine **18**. To a solution of aniline **1** (121 mg, 0.59 mmol) in DMF (4.9 mL) was added triethylamine (0.14 mL, 1.00 mmol). 2-Chlorobenzyl chloride (0.08 mL, 0.63 mmol) was then added, and the reaction was heated at 80 °C for 22 hrs. After cooling the reaction mixture to room temperature, the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (20 mL x 2) and washed with water and brine (10 mL each). The ethyl acetate extracts were dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, filtered, and evaporated to give the crude product. Column chromatography on silica

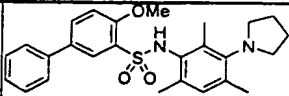
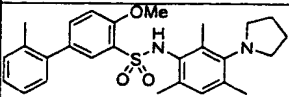
5 (15:1 to 7:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate) gave the product ( $R_f \approx 0.6$  in 10/1 hexanes/ethyl acetate) as a yellow oil (14 mg, 7%). ESI  $[M + H^+] = 329.1$ .

Example 136. Biphenyl-2-ylmethyl-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-amine (19). The title compound was synthesized in the same manner as for example 135 as a yellow oil. ESI  $[M + H^+] = 371.19$ .

10 Example 137. 4-Methoxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide. To a solution of the aryl bromide **22** (example 22) (106 mg, 0.25 mmol) in toluene (2.4 mL) was added saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate solution (1.0 mL). The mixture was placed under a nitrogen atmosphere followed by the addition of a solution of phenyl boronic acid (43 mg, 0.35 mmol) in EtOH (1.8 mL).  $Pd(Ph_3P)_4$  (19 mg, 0.02 mmol)  
15 was added, and the reaction was then heated at 80 °C for 70 hrs. After cooling the reaction mixture to room temperature, the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (30 mL, 20 mL) and washed with water and brine (15 mL each). The ethyl acetate extracts were dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate, filtered, and evaporated to give the crude product. Column chromatography on silica (5:1 to 4:1 hexanes/ethyl acetate) gave the product ( $R_f = 0.4$  in 3/1  
20 hexanes/ethyl acetate) as a white solid (46 mg, 44%). ESI  $[M + H^+] = 415.21$ .

The compounds of Examples 138-148 are prepared by the procedure of Example 137.

Example	Structure	name	physical description	M+H
137		4-methoxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-phenyl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide	white solid	415.21
138		4-methyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-phenyl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide	white solid	399.24
139		2'-methyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-phenyl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide	yellow solid	
140		6-methyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-phenyl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide	white solid	299.26
141		3'-methyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-phenyl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide	yellow solid	399.29
142		4'-chloro-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-phenyl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide	white solid	419.2
143		4'-trifluoromethyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-(1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-phenyl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide	yellow solid	501.25
144		N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-phenyl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide	white solid	453.19
145		4-methoxy-3'-methyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-phenyl)-biphenyl-2-carboxamide	white solid	
146		N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-phenyl)-biphenyl-2-sulfonamide	light yellow foam	421.18

147		4-methoxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-biphenyl-3-sulfonamide	white solid	451.21
148		4-methoxy-2'-methyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-biphenyl-3-sulfonamide	yellow oil/gel	465.25

5           Example 149. 2-Phenyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-ethanesulfonamide. To a solution of Example 68 (0.20 g, 0.55 mmol) in EtOH (8 mL) was added Pd (10% on carbon, degussa, 0.20 g) and 10 drops of AcOH. This mixture was then sealed with a septum and put under vacuum for 1 minute before subjected to a H<sub>2</sub> atmosphere overnight at room temperature. TLC indicated the reaction did not go to completion. After  
10       filtration to remove the catalyst, the filtrate was concentrated and the desired product was separated by silica gel chromatography (10% to 25% EtOAc in hexanes) to yield 0.070 g of the title compound as a yellow solid. ESI [M + H<sup>+</sup>] = 373.16.

          Example 150. 2-Methoxy-3,5-dimethyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-piperidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide (**32**).

15           1)       2-Methoxy-3,5-dimethyl-benzenesulfonyl chloride (**29**). To a solution of 2,4-dimethylanisole (4.18 g, 30 mmol) in anhydrous 1,2-dichloroethane (45 mL) at 0 °C and under N<sub>2</sub> were added dropwise ClSO<sub>3</sub>H (2.55 mL, 38 mmol) and PCl<sub>5</sub> (6.7 g, 31.5 mmol) in portions. The mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature and poured into ice water with vigorous stirring. The aqueous mixture was extracted with dichloromethane and the  
20       organic layer was washed with brine two times and dried over NaSO<sub>4</sub>. The solids were filtered off and the filtrate was concentrated in a rotavap to afford **29** (4.5 g).

          2)       The title compounds was synthesized as usual (Scheme 2) using **29** and the phenylenediamine **30** as a white solid ESI [M + H<sup>+</sup>] = 417.22.

          Example 151. (TBC6274). 3,5-Dichloro-2-methoxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-piperidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide (**31**). The title compound was synthesized in the same manner  
25       as for example 150 as a light yellow foam.

5           Example 152. N-(2-(Dimethylamino)-ethyl)-2-methoxy-3,5-dimethyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-piperidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide (**34**). To a solution of **32** (103 mg, 0.25 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (5 mL) was added NaH (60% dispersion in mineral oil, 22 mg, 0.54 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 10 min at room temperature before the addition of 2-(dimethylamino)-ethyl chloride hydrochloride (39.2 mg, 0.27 mmol). The resulting mixture  
10           was heated overnight at 85 °C. After a usual workup, the residue was loaded onto column (Florisil) and the column eluted with EtOAc/CH<sub>3</sub>OH (10:1) to give 80 mg of the title compound as an off-white solid. ESI [M + H<sup>+</sup>] = 488.27.

          Example 153. 3,5-Dichloro-N-(2-(dimethylamino)-ethyl)-2-methoxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-piperidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide (**33**). The title compound was  
15           synthesized in the same manner as for Example 152 as light yellow foam. ESI [M + H<sup>+</sup>] = 528.28.

          Example 154. 2-Hydroxy-3,5-dimethyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-piperidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide (**35**). Under a nitrogen atmosphere, **32** (88 mg, 0.21 mmol) was dissolved in dichloromethane (6 mL) followed by the addition of BBr<sub>3</sub> (0.2 mL, 2.1 mmol).  
20           The reaction was stirred overnight at room temperature and then quenched with ice. The mixture was partitioned between EtOAc and water and the organic layer was separated, washed with brine, and dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The solids were filtered off and the filtrate was concentrated in a rotavap to give 70 mg of the title compound as a brownish solid ESI [M + H<sup>+</sup>] = 402.24.

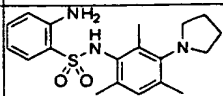
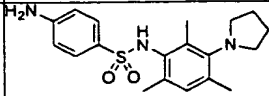
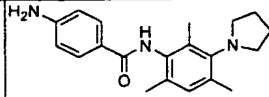
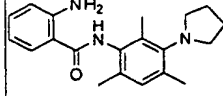
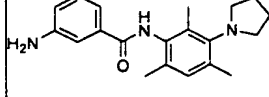
25           The compounds of Examples 155-160 are prepared by the procedure of Example 154.

Example	structure	name	physical description	M+H
154		2-hydroxy-3,5-dimethyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-piperidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	brownish solid	402.24
155		3,5-dichloro-N-(2-(dimethylamino)-ethyl)-2-hydroxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-piperidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	yellow solid	514.25
156		N-(2-(dimethylamino)-ethyl)-2-hydroxy-3,5-dimethyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-piperidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide		
157		4-hydroxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-biphenyl-3-sulfonamide	white solid	435.0938 M-1
158		4-hydroxy-2'-methyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-biphenyl-3-sulfonamide	colorless film	449.1259 M-1
159		2-hydroxy-4-methyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	white solid	375.14
160		4-hydroxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	white foam	



5           Example 161. 2-Amino-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-  
benzenesulfonamide (39). The title compound was synthesized in the same manner as for  
Example 149 from 38 as a light yellow foam. ESI  $[M + H^+] = 360.08$ .

The compounds of Examples 162-165 are prepared by the procedure of Example 161.

Example	structure	name	physical description	M+H
161		2-amino- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin- 1-yl -phenyl)-benzesulfonamide	light yellow foam	360.08
162		4-amino- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin- 1-yl -phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	yellow foam	
163		4-amino- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin- 1-yl -phenyl)-benzamide	yellow solid	
164		2-amino- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin- 1-yl -phenyl)-benzamide	white solid	324.28
165		3-amino- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin- 1-yl -phenyl)-benzamide	yellow solid	324.29

5           Example 166. 4-Hydroxy-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide.

The title compound, a yellow solid, was synthesized in the same manner as for Example 149 using Example 111 as the substrate for catalytic hydrogenation.

          Example 167. 2-Amino-3,5-dichloro-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide (**40**). To a solution of **39** (0.12 g, 0.32 mmol) in acetic acid (4.0 mL) at 0  
10   °C was added sulfonyl chloride (0.092 g, 0.68 mmol) dropwise. After being stirred at room temperature for 2 h, the reaction mixture was quenched with cold saturated (aq.) NaHCO<sub>3</sub> and was extracted with EtOAc (70 mL). The organic layer was washed with sat. NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>O, and brine before it was dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) and evaporated to dryness. The resulting crude product was chromatographed eluting with 10% to 25% EtOAc in hexanes to yield the title  
15   compounds as a light-yellow solid (0.11 g, 79%, ESI [M + H<sup>+</sup>] = 428.13).

          Example 168. 4-Amino-3,5-dichloro-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide. The title compound was synthesized in the same manner as for Example 167 using Example 163 as the substrate for chlorination reaction. It was a tan solid ESI [M + H<sup>+</sup>] = 428.11.

20           Example 169. 3,5-Dichloro-2-methanesulfonylamino-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide (**42**). To a solution of **40** (69 mg, 0.16 mmol) in DMF at 0 °C was added NaH (60% in mineral oil, 14 mg, 0.35 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 10 min at 0 °C before the addition of methanesulfonyl chloride (22 mg, 0.19 mmol). The resulting mixture was then stirred at room temperature overnight. The reaction was quenched with a  
25   few drops of dilute HCl and then diluted with EtOAc (60 mL). The organic layer was washed with water (2 x 30 mL) and brine (30 mL) and the volatiles were removed by evaporation on a

5 rotavap. The residue was purified on a silica gel column (15% to 30% EtOAc in hexanes) to yield the title compounds as an off-white solid (10 mg ESI  $[M + H^+] = 506.12$ ).

Example 170. N-(2,4-Dichloro-6-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenylaminosulfonyl)phenyl)-acetamide (**41**). The title compound was synthesized in the same manner as for Example 169 using acetyl chloride instead of methanesulfonyl chloride. It was  
10 obtained as an off-white solid (ESI  $[M - H^+] = 468.22$ ).

Example 171. tert-Butyl (2-(3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxybenzene- sulfonylamino)-6-piperidin-1-yl-benzyl)-carbamate (**47**).

1) 2-Amino-6-piperidin-1-yl-benzonitrile (**44**). A solution of 2-amino-6-fluorobenzonitrile (844 mg, 6.2 mmol) in piperidine (5 mL) was heated overnight at 80 °C. After  
15 usual workup, the residue was loaded into column (silica gel) and eluted with hexanes: EtOAc (5:1) to give 450 mg of **44**.

2) 2-Amino-6-piperidin-1-yl-benzylamine (**44a**). To a solution of **44** (260 mg, 1.29 mmol) in anhydrous THF (6 mL) was added lithium aluminum hydride (1 M in THF, 6 mL, 6 mmol). The mixture was heated overnight at 75 °C. The reaction was allowed to cool to  
20 room temperature and quenched with  $Na_2SO_4 \cdot 10H_2O$  and stirred for 30 min. The solids were filtered off, the filtrate was concentrated on a rotavap to afford **44a** (270 mg).

3) tert-Butyl (2-amino-6-piperidin-1-yl-benzyl)-carbamate (**45**). To a solution of **44a** (300 mg, 1.46 mmol) in anhydrous THF (8 mL) was added  $Boc_2O$  (351 mg, 1.61 mmol) and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. After usual workup, the residue  
25 was loaded into column (silica gel) and eluted with hexanes: EtOAc (7:1) to give **45** (160 mg).

4) The title compound was synthesized according to the protocol shown in

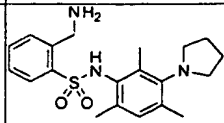
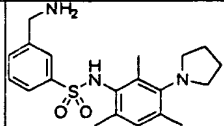
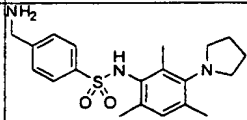
5 Scheme 2 using **45** and 3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-benzenesulfonyl chloride (**46**). It was an off-white solid (ESI ( $[M + H^+] = 530.11$ )).

Example 172. N-(2-Aminomethyl-3-piperidin-1-yl-phenyl)-3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-benzenesulfonamide (**48**). To a solution of **47** (75 mg) in dichloromethane (5 mL) was added TFA (0.5 mL). The solution was stirred overnight. Followed by usual workup. The title  
10 compound was obtained as an off-white solid (35 mg).

Example 173. 2-Aminomethyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide. The title compound was synthesized from the corresponding nitrile (Example 103) using the procedure as shown for **44a**.

The compounds of Examples 174-175 are prepared by the procedure of Example 173.

15

Example	structure	name	physical description	M+H
173		2-aminomethyl- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin- 1-yl -phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	green solid	373.95
174		3-aminomethyl- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin- 1-yl -phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	yellow solid	374.16
175		4-aminomethyl- N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin- 1-yl -phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide	yellow solid	374.13

5           Example 176. 3-Phenylaminosulfonyl-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-thiophene-2-carboxamide (**53**). The title compound was synthesized according to a literature sequence (Wu, et. al. *J. Med. Chem.* **1999**, *42*, 4485-4499) of sulfonamide coupling/MOM protection/amide coupling/MOM deprotection (Scheme 4) as a yellowish solid ESI  $[M + H^+] = 470.2$ .

10           Example 177. 3-Benzenesulfonylamino-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-thiophene-2-carboxamide (**58**). The title compound was synthesized according to the same reaction sequence (Scheme 4) as for Example 176, except that coupling partners were methyl 3-amino-thiophene-2-carboxylate (**54**) and benzenesulfonyl chloride. It was an amber solid ESI  $[M + H^+] = 470.15$ .

15           Example 178. 1-(2-Methoxyphenyl)-3-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-urea. A solution of **2** (0.25 g, 1.22 mmol) and 2-methoxyphenyl isocyanate (0.18 g, 1.22 mmol) in toluene (5 mL) was heated at 80 °C overnight. The mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature and then diluted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with water (50 mL) and brine (50 mL) before it was dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated on a rotavap. The residue  
20           was chromatographed on silica gel to give the title compound (0.11 g) as a solid. ESI  $[M + H^+] = 354.22$ .

          The compounds of Examples 179-184 are prepared by the procedure of Example 178.

Example	structure	name	physical description	M+H
178		1-(2-methoxyphenyl)-3-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-urea		354.22
179		1-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-urea		358.17
180		1-(4-chlorobenzenesulfonyl)-3-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-urea	yellow solid	421.23
181		1-(biphenyl-2-yl)-3-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-urea	yellow foam	400.29
182		1-(2-(4-benzyl-piperazin-1-yl)-ethyl)-3-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-piperidin-1-yl-phenyl)-urea		
183		1-(2-(1-(2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-ethyl)-6,7-dimethoxy-3,4-dihydro-1H-isoquinolin-2-yl)-3-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-piperidin-1-yl-phenyl)-urea		
184		1-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-(4-methyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenyl)-3-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-piperidin-1-yl-phenyl)-urea		



Example 182. 1-(2-(4-benzyl-piperazin-1-yl)-ethyl)-3-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-piperidin-1-yl-phenyl)-urea. To a solution of 2,4,6-trimethyl-3-piperazin-1-yl-phenylamine (0.2 g, 0.92 mmol) and Hunig's base (0.7 mL, 4.0 mmol) in anhydrous 1,2-dichloroethane (3 mL) at 0 °C was added triphosgene (0.1 g, 0.35 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 0°C for 30 minutes before the addition of a solution of 2-(4-benzyl-piperazin-1-yl)-ethylamine (0.2g, 0.92 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (2 mL). The reaction was stirred overnight and partitioned between water and methylene chloride. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>) and concentrated. The residue was chromatographed with florisil, eluting with a mixture of hexanes and ethyl acetate in the ratio of 2:1 to 100% ethyl acetate, and then to a mixture of ethyl acetate and MeOH (30:1) to give the title compound as a white foam (0.27g, 64% yield).

Example 185. N-benzyl-2-benzyloxy-3,5-dichloro-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzenesulfonamide. To a solution of Example 69 (0.10 g, 0.23 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (3 mL) were sequentially added benzyl bromide (0.039 g, 0.23 mmol) and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (0.032 g, 0.23 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight and then diluted with EtOAc (70 mL). The organic layer was washed with dilute HCl (30 mL), water (30 mL), and brine (30 mL), and then dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The solids were filtered off and the filtrate concentrated on a rotavap. The residue was purified on silica gel (5% to 15% EtOAc in hexanes) to give the product (0.050 g) as a white solid. ESI [M + H<sup>+</sup>] = 609.2.

Example 186. N-Benzyl-1-(3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-benzenesulfonyl)-N-(2-dimethylamino-ethyl)-pyrrolidine-2-carboxamide. To a solution of N-t-Boc-L-proline (2.0 g, 9.29 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (15 mL) were sequentially added N'-benzyl-N,N-

5 dimethylethylenediamine (1.65 g, 9.29 mmol), EDC (2.31 g, 12.0 mmol), and HOBT (1.62 g, 12.0 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h before being poured into water (75.0 mL). The resulting solution was extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL), and the organic layer was separated and washed with 10% sodium bicarbonate (aq. 15 mL). The organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The residue was  
10 treated with 4 N HCl in dioxin (10 mL), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature. The reaction was completed after 20 min and the crude reaction mixture was washed with saturated bicarbonate (aq. 145 mL) (pH = 9) and then extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, and then concentrated to give a yellow oil (1.5 g). To a solution of this oil (100.0 mg) in anhydrous THF (4 mL) was added triethylamine (0.5  
15 mL) and 3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxybenzenesulfonyl chloride (91.0 mg, 0.36 mmol) in one portion. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature and the reaction was monitored by TLC. The reaction was completed after 15 min and water was added to the mixture. The resulting solution was extracted with ethyl acetate and the organic layer was washed with 5% NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (10 mL). The organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and then  
20 concentrated to give the crude product which was purified by silica gel chromatography using 3% methanol in ethyl acetate as the eluent. The title compound was obtained as an off-white solid (135 mg). ESI [M+H<sup>+</sup>] = 500.16.

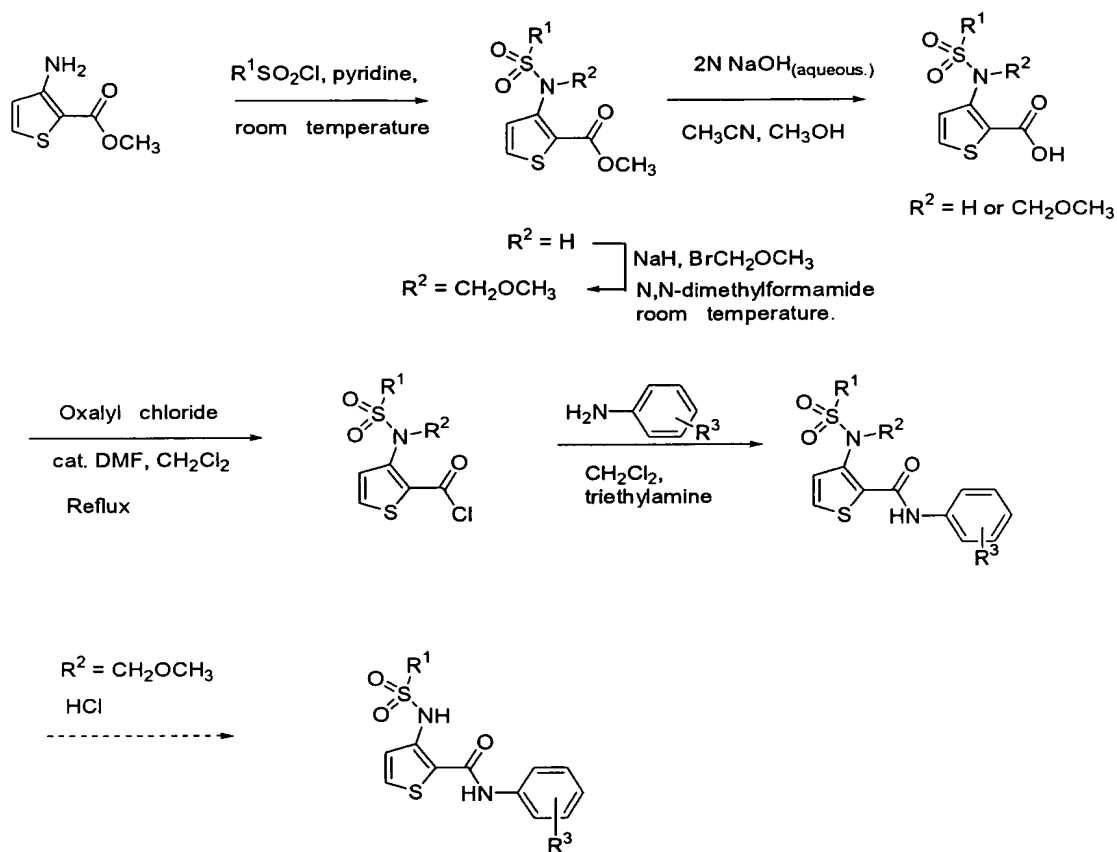
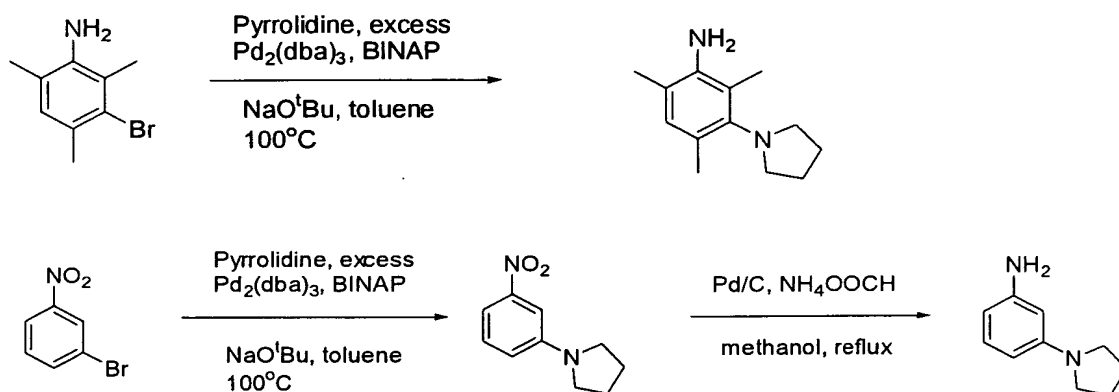
The compounds of Examples 187-190 are prepared by the procedure of Example 186.

Example	structure	name	physical description	M+H
186		N-benzyl-1-(3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-benzenesulfonyl)-N-(2-dimethylamino-ethyl)-pyrrolidine-2-carboxamide	off-white solid	500.16
187		ethyl 3-benzenesulfonylamino-3-(1-ethyl-2-methyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-indol-5-yl)-propionate		
188		1-(3,4-dimethoxy-benzenesulfonyl)-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-1H-indole-6-carboxamide	white solid	512.03
189		N-(1-(benzyl-thiophen-2-yl)methyl-aminocarbonyl)-ethyl)-4-methoxy-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-benzamide		
190		N-(3-hydroxy-pyridin-2-yl)-4-methoxy-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-benzamide	beige solid	314.36

5        Example 191. 3-Benzenesulfonylamino-N-(2,4,6-trimethyl-3-pyrrolidin-1-yl-phenyl)-benzamide. The title compound was synthesized according to the protocol shown in Scheme 2 using Example 165 and benzenesulfonyl chloride as the starting materials. It was obtained as a yellow solid. ESI  $[M + H^+] = 464.25$ .

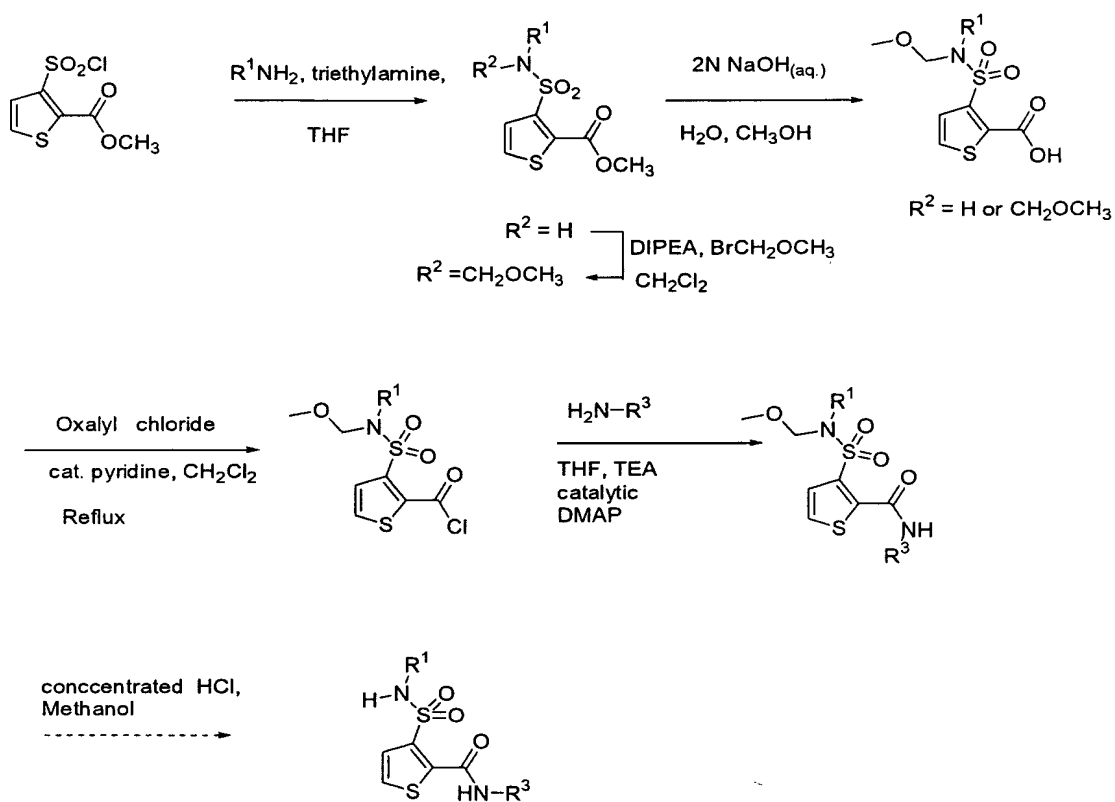
10        Example 192. 3,5-Dichloro-N-(2-cyano-3-piperidin-1-yl-phenyl)-2-hydroxy-benzenesulfonamide. The title compound was synthesized according to the protocol shown in Scheme 2 using **44** and 3,5-dichloro-2-hydroxy-benzenesulfonyl chloride as the starting materials. It was obtained as an off-white solid. ESI  $[M + H^+] = 423.97$ .

15        The CCR-9 antagonist compounds of the present invention may be prepared by the following general procedures:

5 **Scheme 1 , General Synthetic Route:****Scheme 2: Pyrrolidiny substituted aromatic rings.**

5

Scheme 3: Reversal of the Sulfonamide Linkage



5     **Standard abbreviations include the following:**

DMF , N,N-dimethylformamide  
THF, Tetrahydrofuran,  
TEA, Triethylamine,  
10     DIPEA, N,N-Diisopropyl ethylamine  
DMAP, 4-N,N-dimethylaminopyridine,  
Pd<sub>2</sub>(dba)<sub>3</sub>, Tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(0)  
BINAP, (+/-)-2,2'-Bis(diphenylphosphino)-1-1'-binaphthyl

15

**Example 193. Preparation of Compounds of Scheme 1.**

**Step One.**

Methyl 3-aminothiophene-2-carboxylate (3.14g, 20 mmol) was dissolved in pyridine (10mL)  
20     at room temperature. The flask was sealed with a septum and a nitrogen inlet. The solution  
was treated slowly with a benzenesulfonyl chloride (2.5mL, 19.5 mmol). The reaction was  
followed by thin layer chromatography. The reaction was diluted with ethyl acetate and  
washing with 2N HCl. The organic layer was washed with saturated, aqueous sodium  
chloride solution and dried over sodium sulfate. The solution was decanted and evaporated  
25     under reduced pressure to give 3-benzenesulfonylaminothiophene-2-carboxylic acid methyl  
ester (5.36g, 90%), which was used without further purification.

**Step Two.**

3-Benzenesulfonylaminothiophene-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (1.5g, 5.0mmol) was  
30     dissolved in acetonitrile (10mL) and treated with aqueous, sodium hydroxide solution (2N, 7.5  
mL, 3 equivalents) at room temperature. The solution was warmed to 50°C and monitored by  
thin layer chromatography. Upon completion of the reaction, the mixture was cooled and  
extracted once with diethyl ether. The ether layer was set aside. The aqueous layer was then  
acidified with aqueous HCl (2N, excess) before re-extracting twice with ethyl acetate. The

5 combined organic layers were washed once with brine solution and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The ethyl acetate was decanted and evaporated under reduced pressure to give of 3-benzenesulfonylaminothiophene-2-carboxylic acid (1.34g, 95%) as a white powder.

**Step Three.**

10 3-Benzenesulfonylaminothiophene-2-carboxylic acid (0.61g, 2.15mmol) was suspended in dichloromethane (8.6mL). The resulting mixture was sequentially treated with N,N-dimethylformamide (1 drop), and, in two portions, oxalyl chloride (0.42mL, 4.8 mmol). After stirring briefly at room temperature, the foaming subsided and the solution was refluxed until the reaction was complete. The mixture was concentrated to dryness, re-dissolved in  
15 dichloromethane, and filtered through very small pad of course silica gel, eluting with dichloromethane. Upon concentration of the eluent, the desired 3-benzenesulfonylaminothiophene-2-carboxylic acid chloride was obtained as a yellow solid (0.32g, 49%), which was used without further purification.

20 **Step Four.**

To a solution of 2,4,6-trimethylaniline (70mg, 0.518mmol) in dichloromethane (0.20mL) and triethylamine (72 $\mu$ L, 0.52mmol) was added 3-benzenesulfonylamino-thiophene-2-carboxylic acid chloride (134mg, 0.444mmol). The resulting mixture was allowed to stir overnight at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was applied directly to  
25 silica gel, (9:1 hexane/ethyl acetate, gradient to 4:1 hexane ethyl acetate). The compound was then precipitated from hexanes and dichloromethane to give 3-benzenesulfonylamino-thiophene-2-carboxylic acid (2,4,6-trimethylphenyl) amide as a white solid (0.028g, 16%).



5 The following sulfonyl chlorides may be substituted for benzenesulfonyl chloride of Step One:

4-Acetamidobenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 4-Acetylbenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 3-Acetylbenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 10 2-Acetylbenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 2-Biphenylsulfonyl chloride-  
 3-Biphenylsulfonyl chloride-  
 4-Biphenylsulfonyl chloride-  
 3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride  
 15 4-tert-Butylbenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 butanesulfonyl chloride  
 2-Chlorobenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 3-Chlorobenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 4-Chlorobenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 20 2-Cyanobenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 3-(Chlorosulfonyl)benzoic acid  
 5-Chloro-2-fluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 4-Chloro-2,5-dimethylbenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 2-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride  
 25 2-Chloro-4-fluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 3-Chloro-4-fluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 3-Chloro-2-fluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 2-Chloro-6-methylbenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 5-Chlorothiophene-2-sulfonyl chloride  
 30 cyclopentanesulfonyl chloride  
 cyclohexanesulfonyl chloride  
 2,3-Dichlorobenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 2,4-Dichlorobenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 2,5-Dichlorobenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 35 2,5-Dichlorothiophene-3-sulfonyl chloride  
 2,5-Dimethoxybenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 3,4-Dimethoxybenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 2,6-Dichloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride  
 2,6-Dichlorobenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 40 2,6-Difluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 3,4-Dichlorobenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 3,4-Difluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 3,5-Dichloro-2-hydroxybenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 3,5-Dichlorobenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 45 3,5-Difluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 4-Ethylbenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 Ethanesulfonyl chloride  
 2-Fluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 3-Fluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride

5 4-Fluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 4-Fluoro-2-methylbenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 3-Fluoro-4-methylbenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 3-Fluoro-4-methylbenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 5-Fluoro-2-methylbenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 10 Methanesulfonyl chloride  
 2-Methoxybenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 3-Methoxybenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 4-Methoxybenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 Mesitylenesulfonyl chloride  
 15 2-Methoxy-4-methylbenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 4-Phenoxybenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 Propanesulfonyl chloride  
 Quinoline-8-sulfonyl chloride  
 20 2-(Trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride  
 3-(Trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride  
 4-(Trifluoromethyl)benzenesulfonyl chloride  
 2-(Trifluoromethoxy)benzenesulfonyl chloride  
 3-(Trifluoromethoxy)benzenesulfonyl chloride  
 4-(Trifluoromethoxy)benzenesulfonyl chloride  
 25 m-Toluenesulfonyl chloride  
 p-Toluenesulfonyl chloride  
 o-toluenesulfonyl chloride  
 2,4,5-Trichlorobenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 2, 4,6-Triisopropylbenzenesulfonyl chloride  
 30 2,3,4-Trifluorobenzenesulfonyl chloride

It is also envisioned that the following anilines and amines may be substituted for 2,4,6-trimethylaniline of Step Four:

35 2,4,6-trimethyl-3-piperidinoaniline  
 2,6-dimethyl-3-piperidinoaniline  
 2,4-dimethyl-3-piperidinoaniline  
 4,6-dimethyl-3-piperidinoaniline  
 2,6-dimethyl-3-pyrrolidinoaniline  
 40 2,4-dimethyl-3-pyrrolidinoaniline  
 4,6-dimethyl-3-pyrrolidinoaniline  
 2,4,6-trimethyl-3-(1-imidazolyl)aniline  
 2,4,6-trimethyl-3-(1-pyrrolidyl)aniline  
 2,6-dimethyl-3-(1-pyrrolidyl)aniline  
 45 2,4-dimethyl-3-(1-pyrrolidyl)aniline  
 4,6-dimethyl-3-(1-pyrrolidyl)aniline

5        2,4,6-trimethyl-3-cyclopentylaniline  
          2,6-dimethyl-3-cyclopentylaniline  
          2,4-dimethyl-3-cyclopentylaniline  
          4,6-dimethyl-3-cyclopentylaniline  
          2,4,6-trimethyl-3-cyclohexylaniline  
 10       2,6-dimethyl-3-cyclohexylaniline  
          2,4-dimethyl-3-cyclohexylaniline  
          4,6-dimethyl-3-cyclohexylaniline  
          2,4,6-trimethyl-3-(N,N-dimethylamino)aniline  
          2,6-dimethyl-3-(N,N-dimethylamino)aniline  
 15       2,4-dimethyl-3-(N,N-dimethylamino)aniline  
          4,6-dimethyl-3-(N,N-dimethylamino)aniline  
          Morpholine  
          Piperazine  
          Piperidine  
 20       Pyrrolidine

#### Example 194: Preparation of Compounds of Scheme 2.

25

##### Step One.

To a solution of 3-bromonitrobenzene (2.02g, 10 mmol) in toluene (33 mL) and pyrrolidine  
 (1.0 mL, 12 mmol) was added sodium t-butoxide (1.92g, 20 mmol) and the solution was  
 deoxygenated by passing a nitrogen through the solution at room temperature for 15 minutes.  
 30    BINAP and tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(0) complex were subsequently added as a  
 solid and the nitrogen bubbling was continued for an additional 5 minutes. The mixture was  
 heated at 100°C overnight. The reaction mixture was then cooled and partitioned between  
 water and ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed once with brine solution and dried  
 over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The ethyl acetate was decanted and evaporated under reduced  
 35    pressure to give the desired 1-(3-nitrophenyl)pyrrolidine as a red oil (1.5g, 79%).

Alternatively, under these conditions, 3-bromo-2,4,6-trimethylaniline may be substituted for 3-  
 bromotoluene to prepare the corresponding 3-pyrrolidino-2,4,6-trimethylaniline, except that

5 the pyrrolidine is increased to 5 equivalents.

**Step Two:**

To a solution of 1-(3-nitrophenyl)pyrrolidine (1.5g, 7.8 mmol) in methanol (25 mL) was added Pd/C (10%, Degusa type E101, 50% water, 1 g) and ammonium formate (0.96 g, 15  
10 mmol). The resulting suspension was heated at reflux until the reaction was complete. The mixture was filtered through celite and concentrated under reduced pressure filtered through course silica gel with ethyl acetate to give the desired product 3- (1-pyrrolidino)aniline (0.65g, 79%).

15

**Example 195: Preparation of Compounds of Scheme 3.**

**Step One.**

To a solution of an aniline (1.02g, 10.9 mmol, 1.1 equivalents) dissolved in dry THF (35 mL) and triethylamine (1.53mL, 1.1 equivalents) at room temperature, sealed with a septum and a  
20 nitrogen inlet, was added 2-carbomethoxythiophene-3-sulfonyl chloride (2.5g, 9.9mmol, 95% purity). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature over night.. Upon completion, the reaction will be extracted by diluting with ethyl acetate and washing with aqueous HCl (2N), water and saturated, aqueous sodium chloride solution. The organic layer was dried  
25 over sodium sulfate. The solution will be decanted and evaporated under reduced pressure to give the desired 3-phenylsulfamoylthiophene-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (2.6g, 88%).

5     **Step Two:**

The Sulfonamide of Step One, 3-phenylsulfamoylthiophene-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester, was dissolved in dry dichloromethane and N,N-diisopropyl ethylamine. The resulting mixture was chilled to 0°C prior to the addition of bromomethyl methyl ether. The reaction mixture was stirred over night at room temperature. The mixture was partitioned between  
10   dichloromethane and aqueous HCl (2N). The organic layer will then be washed one time with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulfate, followed by concentration to dryness under reduced pressure to give the desired product, 3-(N-methoxymethyl-N-phenylsulfamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (3g, quantitative).

15    **Step Three**

To a homogenous mixture of 3-(N-methoxymethyl-N-phenylsulfamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (3g, 8.75 mmol) in methanol and water was added aqueous, sodium hydroxide solution (2N, excess) at room temperature. Upon completion of the reaction, the mixture was cooled and extracted once with diethyl ether. The aqueous layer  
20   will then acidified with aqueous, HCl (2N, excess) before re-extracting twice with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed once with brine solution and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The ethyl acetate solution was decanted and evaporated under reduced pressure to give the desired 3-(N-methoxymethyl-N-phenylsulfamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid (2.2g, 79%).

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**Step Four**

The 3-(N-methoxymethyl-N-phenylsulfamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid of step three (0.722, 2.2 mmol) was suspended in dichloromethane (5 mL), followed by sequentially

5 treating with pyridine (1 drop) and chilled to 0°C. The solution was then treated with oxalyl chloride (2.43 mL, 2M in dichloromethane) before refluxing for 1 hour. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure. The residue was re-dissolved in tetrahydrofuran (5 mL) and added to a cold (0°C) solution of 3-pyrrolidino-2,4,6-trimethylaniline (0.250g, 1.2 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (4 mL), triethylamine(10 0.36 mL 2.6 mmol) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (0.027g, 10 mol%). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature over night. The material was purified by normal phase (SiO<sub>2</sub>) chromatography by eluting with 3:1 hexanes: ethyl acetate to give 3-(N-methoxymethyl-N-phenylsulfamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid (107 mg, 15%).

15 **Step Five**

3-(N-methoxymethyl-N-phenylsulfamoyl)thiophene-2-carboxylic acid (107 mg, 0.331 mmol) of the previous step was dissolved in methanol and treated with a concentrated HCl (9 mL). The reaction mixture was heated to 70°C for 2.5 hours, cooled and poured onto ice water. The pH was adjusted to 3-4, and the aqueous mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The20 organic layer was washed with saturated sodium chloride solution and dried over sodium sulfate before concentrating to dryness under reduced pressure to give the desired product such as 3-phenylsulfamoylthiophene-carboxylic acid(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl) amide (40mg, 26%).

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